



Labour move for talks on Falklands

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Preparations to enable a Labour government to reopen negotiations with Argentina about the future of the Falkland Islands, including their sovereignty, have been recommended by an internal party report.

The plans, which include a public campaign to emphasize the heavy financial burden of the present Falkland Islands policy and its damage to British relations with the rest of Latin America, envisage the possibility of talks between Labour leaders and the islanders before the next general election.

Their purpose would be to convince the Falklanders of Labour's determination to obtain effective guarantees for their way of life in any negotiations.

The confidential report, which calls for an immediate restoration of diplomatic relations with Argentina, makes no definitive proposal on the form of the future status of the Falklands but suggests consideration of four United Nations trusteeship and joint administration; shared sovereignty; dual nationality with a distinction between sovereignty over territory and sovereignty over territory; and leaseback.

The present situation is not in the interests of the islanders, it concludes.

The report has gone to Labour's Shadow Cabinet after being approved by the

Parliamentary Labour Party's foreign affairs committee, and seems certain to become party policy. It is the work of Mr George Foulkes, MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley and the party's front-

bench spokesman on Latin America.

It states: "The Government's attitude towards the Falklands and Argentina is costing the country about £550 m a year and is damaging our defence commitments."

"It is a policy which is alienating the rest of Latin America and which no longer has the support of our allies in Europe or in the United States."

Opinion surveys have shown an overwhelming desire for the resumption of diplomatic relations, renewed contacts and even a willing-

ness to see a change in the islands' status, it states.

The report appears likely to cause a political row, and provoke fierce opposition on the islands.

The Government's policy since the Falklands conflict has been gradually to seek a normalization of relations with Argentina, although it has repeatedly made plain that the sovereignty of the islands is not up for discussion.

The Labour report says the Government's policy effectively involves a veto for the islanders.

Since 1982, the report says, the Argentinians have made clear that they are willing to offer guarantees to the islanders and that respect must be given to their way of life; that they seek a peaceful resolution of the conflict; and that talks must involve all aspects of the future, including sovereignty.

But the report states that failure at least to begin talks with the United Kingdom would place strains on President Gouk. Alfonsín; talks would give a boost to Argentine democracy and President Alfonsín's peaceful rule.

Labour's campaigning stance should emphasize the enormous cost of the Falklands in terms of the strains on Britain's contribution to Nato and its relations with other Latin American countries, the Government's isolation on

Mr Foulkes, author of the party internal report.

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South African attacks for the first time in yesterday's Soweto v Somerset match. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Renewed calls for economic sanctions

Pretoria attacks provoke outrage

● South Africa faced an international barrage of criticism for its raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe ● Economic sanctions were urged after the attacks wrecked the Commonwealth peace mission. Page 7

● Three people were reported killed and the African National Congress office in Harare was destroyed ● At least 10 men have died in clashes between rival groups of blacks in a squatter camp near Cape Town. Page 7

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

The South African raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, which left at least three people dead and dozens injured, provoked an international barrage of criticism and new demands for economic sanctions yesterday — and sounded the death knell for the Commonwealth peace mission to southern Africa.

In Zambia, where two people were killed when two South African aircraft attacked the Makoni refugee camp south of Lusaka, President Kaunda described the raid as "dastardly, cowardly, unforgivable".

He said the South African Government was "obviously frightened by the progress which the Commonwealth group is making". They did not want to see the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group succeed because it would lead to the end of apartheid.

The seven members of the Commonwealth team, who have been trying to promote a dialogue between blacks and whites in South Africa, had left Lusaka for Cape Town only hours before the attack took place.

In Lusaka they had held talks with leaders of the African National Congress. President Kaunda denied that the target of the attack was an ANC base.

In Harare, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told a press conference that police had arrested four people suspected of involvement in twin attacks on an ANC office in the city centre and an ANC house in the suburbs.

Accusing South Africa of

becoming a "terrorist state", he called for more support for the ANC in its guerrilla war against South Africa. One person was injured during the attacks, the first by South Africa against Zimbabwe.

In Botswana, where one civilian was killed and two critically injured, President Masire said the raids would lead to "a tremendous escalation of violence that is likely to lead to a brutal and senseless confrontation".

In London Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said Pretoria had "declared war against peace in southern Africa". He called an emergency meeting of the organization's southern Africa committee to discuss the raids.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, deplored the attack but British officials said it would not make Britain drop its opposition to economic sanctions. A senior

South African diplomat was summoned to the Foreign Office to explain the attack.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, and Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, both called on the Government to impose sanctions.

One of the strongest reactions came from Washington where Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, denounced the South African attacks as outrageous and inexplicable.

In The Hague a spokesman for the EEC condemned the raids and other South African efforts to destabilize the region.

The Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa called for United States pressure to prevent further South African attacks.

Mission destroyed, page 7
Slap for West, page 16
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Accusing South Africa of

Tomorrow

Barred from Avon?



How will American fears of terrorism in Europe affect British tourist traps like Stratford?

Portfolio

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was shared yesterday by two readers. Details, page 3
● Portfolio list, page 26; rules and how to play, information service, page 20



Gandhi gloom

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said the latest offensive against Tamil rebels indicated that Colombo was moving towards a military solution to the conflict. Page 11

April's public sector borrowing requirement was £861 million against an expected £1.3 billion, raising hopes of a cut in interest rates. Page 21

● Your chance to win a weekend for two in New York by Concordia in The Times/DEC competition. Page 30

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Bridge, Business, Court, Crosswords, Diary, Events. Features: 14-16, 17-18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Joseph tipped to remain in Cabinet

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Keith Joseph is expected to be replaced this week as Secretary of State for Education and Science. But it is possible that in a limited reshuffle now expected on Thursday or Friday he will remain in the Cabinet as a minister without portfolio.

Sir Keith, who has announced his intention of retiring from the Commons at the next election, is thought likely to be replaced by an existing member of the Cabinet, reflecting the high priority attached by the Prime Minister to education.

The front-runners are considered to be Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr John MacGregor, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Paymaster General, and Mr Nicholas Ridley.

Secretary of State for Transport.

The possibility of Sir Keith, one of Mrs Thatcher's closest confidants, staying in the Cabinet as a minister without portfolio until his retirement is not ruled out by Downing Street sources.

Whitehall sources are predicting that the reshuffle, which Mrs Thatcher wants to complete before she leaves on a visit to Israel on Saturday, will be a limited affair.

If Mrs Thatcher decides to pick an education secretary from outside the Cabinet, the clear favourite would be Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Conservative MPs are hoping that she will take the opportunity of the consequential changes in the junior ranks to bring in some new faces.

Man in the news, page 2
Geoffrey Smith, page 4

Chernobyl raises US safety fears

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Alarming questions are being raised about US reactor design in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster. Far from being sloppily designed, studies by Western experts indicate that the plant included some highly sophisticated safety features, many of them similar to features in US reactors.

Technical literature about the plant has been distributed to US experts by the CIA. It probably would not have met US standards in several critical areas, but in general it seems to have been built to a very high safety specification.

According to the data, the number four reactor at Chernobyl was encased in heavy steel and concrete that

enabled it to withstand pressures, similar to those in many reactors in the US.

Other safety features included a chamber of nitrogen around the reactor, duplicate and well-protected power cables, and advanced control equipment.

Dr Richard Wilson, Professor of Physics at Harvard, said the huge water-pool in the basement was designed, as in US reactors, to sustain excessive pressures.

"I'm just a little nervous that we didn't have the same design and it didn't work. This tells us something else went wrong, something that so far has been left out," he added.

Continuity continues, page 7
Spectrum, page 14

Botham is dropped in first move

By John Goodbody

The Test and County Cricket Board yesterday withdrew Ian Botham from the England team to meet India in two one-day internationals and will not pick the Somerset all-rounder again until a full investigation is completed by its disciplinary committee.

The action follows a signed article by Mr Botham in *The Mail on Sunday* that he had been a casual user of marijuana since he was 18. The TCCB yesterday convened an eight-man emergency meeting to decide Mr Botham's future.

The decision is a blow to the career of England's most celebrated cricketer. Mr Botham, aged 30, may now face a longer suspension from Test matches. He was expected to be an automatic selection for the matches against the Indian touring team.

Before yesterday's announcement, he held a brief press conference in Hove where he was playing for Somerset against Essex in their Benson & Hedges match. He said: "I do not know what all the fuss is about. I have said nothing different from six weeks ago or two years ago."

"I would have thought there were more serious things going on in the world — bombings, killings." He said he had received widespread support from spectators at yesterday's match.

Mr Botham is to play for the Rest of the World against the West Indies at Edgbaston today, in a match for Sport Aid.

John Woodcock, page 40

Police use of CS gas tightened

By Anthony Bevins

The Home Secretary has instructed police officers that plastic bullets or CS gas can be used only in cases that pose a threat to life or serious injury. The weapons can no longer be used in cases of public disorder that threaten only widespread destruction of property.

Mr Douglas Hurd said in a Commons written reply last night that new guidelines "set out very strict conditions for the use of the equipment".

He added: "Plastic baton rounds have never been used in Great Britain and I very much hope that they will never need to be."

"But it is clearly right that chief officers should have baton rounds and CS equipment available following the unprecedented ferocity of the disorders last autumn."

The Home Secretary also confirmed the outline of an announcement made last November that if a police authority refuses to provide riot equipment, and where a request is endorsed by the Inspector of Constabulary, baton rounds and gas canisters "will be provided from the central store of equipment at Home Office expense".

Previously the guidelines, as announced by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary in October 1981, after the Brixton and Tinchy disturbances, said that CS or baton rounds could be used "only as a last resort where conventional methods of policing have been tried and failed."

Three die in pre-dawn raids

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

At least three people were reported killed and an unknown number injured in the pre-dawn strikes.

A suburban Harare home used by the African National Congress (ANC) was levelled and the party's city centre office destroyed in the first attack of its kind on Zimbabwe.

Airborne troops stormed Mogaditsoe village near Botswana's capital, Gaborone, killing one person and wounding another, witnesses said. In a raid on a camp outside the Zambian capital of Lusaka, two people died.

The attacks came only

hours after the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG), which is trying to mediate between Pretoria and the ANC, had left Lusaka after weekend talks with ANC leaders, for Cape Town to resume discussions with the South African Government.

The EPG's activities remain shrouded in secrecy, but it is understood that the Commonwealth negotiators saw Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, at about 10am yesterday, by which time they must have been aware of the raids on neighbouring states.

It can be presumed that Mr Botha had some explaining to do.

The news of the raids caused uproar in Parliament in Cape Town. Two members of the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party were ordered to leave the chamber by the Speaker when they refused to withdraw remarks accusing the Government of "sabotaging the future of the country".

Extreme right-wing white parties, however, strongly welcomed the raids.

First word of the attacks came in an announcement by the chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General M. J. van der Merwe.

Continued on page 20, col 1

PC 'posed as killer for Sikhs'

The leader of four Sikhs accused of an assassination plot against Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, during his state visit to Britain last year, tried to "hire" two undercover policemen posing as IRA gunmen to carry out the killing for £50,000, Leicester Magistrates Court was told yesterday.

During committal proceedings one policeman, known as "Detective Constable B", agreed that he told the Sikhs that he was the IRA man who had killed Mr Airey Neave, the Conservative spokesman on Northern Ireland who died in 1979.

The police officer, an Irishman, was accused by Mr James Wood, representing one of the four Leicester Sikhs, of acting as an "agent provocateur".

Details, page 3

Growing frustration in war against the weeds

By Robin Young

There is one unusually realistic display at the Chelsea Flower Show this year. It is a weedy garden, and it was not achieved without difficulty.

"We have had people growing weeds for us all round the country", Mr Howard Rice, the display organizer for *Gardening from Which?*, the Consumers' Association magazine, says. "Weeds are real devils to work with because many of them are such delicate plants. They are all container grown and we had to raise some of them in greenhouses."

The average gardener could probably show a better crop of weeds, Mr Rice agrees. A recent survey of 1,000 *Gardening from Which?* readers showed that seven out of ten



Gardeners' enemies, left to right, oxalis, ground elder, hairy bittercress and bindweed

recoiled they were losing the battle to keep the weeds in their gardens under control.

Almost half the nation's gardens harbor a vast network of the underground roots of ground elder clogging the herbaceous borders, and have bindweed creeping under fences to strangle the shrubs.

One third are subject to flash crops of hairy bittercress which leap from germination to seed-scattering maturity in weeks, and can cover a garden in days.

As many gardeners fight an unequal battle against couch grass. Hand pulling simply promotes its spread, while

creeping buttercrops do not so much creep as race across the cultivated ground. Twenty nine per cent of the gardeners join the struggle against horsetail, whose roots go down to unplumbable depths, while common chickweed has more than quarter of the country's gardens at its mercy.

Brambles root wherever they touch ground and stinging nettles come back taller than ever if they are chopped down. Both have firm footholds in 26 per cent of gardens. Even the pretty pink oxalis infests more than a fifth.

Of the top ten weeds only hairy bittercress is likely to succumb to conventional hand weeding and hoeing. But Mr Roger Davies, the magazine's editor, says: "We are advising people who do not want to use chemicals that if they concentrate on one area of the garden at a time, and clear weeds absolutely every time they show, they might eventually win in the end."

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Poor security checks at French port after Channel terrorist alert

By Gavin Bell

The stringent security measures at British ports to prevent a terrorist attack do not appear to be matched on the other side of the Channel—at least not at the hovercraft terminal at Bologne.

The two frontier police inspectors and two customs officers on duty there yesterday confessed that they did not have sufficient personnel, equipment or premises to conduct adequate checks.

The officers demonstrated to *The Times* several ways in which a terrorist could plant a bomb on a hovercraft without being detected—or even boarding the vessel.

Unlike their British counterparts, the French officers had not been reinforced or equipped with sniffer dogs or mirrors for examining the underside of vehicles.

They said that security was stricter at the neighbouring Gare Maritime, where travellers had to pass through four separate checkpoints before boarding cross-channel ferries. Calais further up the coast was also said to have more security personnel.

An inspector in the Police D'Air et Frontières explained: "There is no real security belt. It would be relatively simple for somebody to check in his baggage for a hoverflight and then simply to stroll away."

"We said this terminal didn't provide adequate security facilities when it was

opened in 1979, but nobody paid any attention," a customs officer claimed.

It was one of his duties yesterday to check baggage being registered, but it was clearly a hopeless task for one man.

"Ships are as vulnerable as aircraft. At least we should have metal detector screens here like they have at airports," he said. Clearly the French were focusing their attention on non-Europeans or anyone of Middle Eastern appearance. But as another customs officer pointed out: "A member of a European terrorist cell acting on behalf of an Arab group could pass through without arousing undue suspicion."

He added that there were only 22 members of the PAF in Bologne, covering both the hoverport and the ferry terminal. Only five were on duty yesterday.

The prospect of a terrorist attack did not unduly concern Captain Brian Smith of the hovercraft "Princess Anne" on flight 725 from Dover to Bologne. Capt Smith placed his confidence in the British Special Branch, whom he regarded as very efficient, and the design of his craft which he said made it virtually unskippable.

He said any explosion would have to destroy at least two-thirds of more than 100 independent buoyancy cham-

bers beneath the car deck before the vessel would be in any danger of capsizing.

The crew was reminded before every flight, he said, to check for anything suspicious and that other security precautions had been instituted. For example no foot passenger was permitted to leave the vessel until all vehicles aboard had been accounted for. The hovercraft was also searched thoroughly after each trip.

Passengers' opinions, however, were divided about the effectiveness of the security.

Mrs Woolston, from San Francisco, felt the security was "just fine" and when she returned to California she would tell her friends that they had been foolish to cancel their vacations in Britain.

Mr Woolston was less impressed. "They should take the same security precautions as they do at airports, which they didn't. We weren't searched."

A Special Branch officer at Dover said that despite some initial hiccups the operation was going well and he was satisfied the police surveillance was effective.

A uniformed officer did approach *The Times* correspondent in the car park at Dover hoverport to inquire where he was going and to identify his vehicle. Surveillance across the Channel was more sympathetic but perceptibly less effective.



A Sogat member making his point at yesterday's mass meeting to discuss the Wapping dispute.

Dean accused of Wapping 'sellout'

By Michael McCarthy

Miss Brenda Dean, the general secretary of the printing union Sogat '82, came under fierce attack yesterday from her own members over her handling of the Wapping dispute.

At a mass meeting in Central Hall, Westminster, of the 4,000 Sogat printing workers dismissed in the dispute by News International, she was loudly booed, accused of preparing a "sell out" and denounced from her leadership by a succession of angry speakers.

Mr Tony Newbury, a London branch official, was cheered when he cried: "With friends like Brenda, who needs enemies?"

But a move to have the running of the dispute taken out of her hands came to nothing when at the beginning of the meeting the organizers, the union's London District Council, refused in spite of a

chorus of protests to accept motions from the floor.

One of those motions would have called for a strike committee to be set up to run the dispute, answerable only to mass meetings.

Judging by the hot tempers at Central Hall yesterday the move might well have been carried if put.

However, the issue of a strike committee has not been removed and was being pursued at a meeting of militant printing workers in Fleet Street last night which was prominently advertised by leaflet outside yesterday's meeting.

Miss Dean was an invited guest at the meeting which was organized by Sogat's nine London branches.

She gave a progress report on the union's investigation into Mr Rupert Murdoch's offer of the Gray's Inn Road printing site, and spoke of her concern that the management's attitude "seemed to be hardening".

But she met with a storm of boos when she reminded members that she and her executive were answerable not just to the dismissed News International workers, but to the union as a whole.

Her attempts to reassure her audience by repeating that any settlement would be the subject of a ballot met with no success.

Miss Dean appears to be increasingly at odds with many of the membership who feel that the decision to purge the union's contempt of court 10 days ago was a weakening of its position.

Many share little of her professed enthusiasm for Gray's Inn Road and its possibilities for a Labour movement paper.

The central demand was not for any form of compensation but for reinstatement of all dismissed members in their former jobs.

Mr Newbury typified many of the speakers when he said to

more cheers: "If the condition of reinstatement is out on the ballot paper, then we should burn all the ballot papers."

Accusations levelled at Miss Dean included indulging in secret negotiations behind the backs of her members and failing to appear often enough on the picket line at Wapping.

After the meeting Miss Dean said: "Obviously the members are very frustrated, and fairly critical of some of the policies that we have. That is understandable in the seventeenth week of the dispute and I accept a number of their criticisms."

The meeting adopted a five-point resolution to intensify the picketing.

Fleet Street printing unions have accepted an offer of a 3.5 per cent pay rise, indicating a "new and more realistic attitude" to the financial pressure on national newspapers, Lord Marsh, chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association, said yesterday.

Life term for soccer fan cut to 3 years

The life sentence imposed by Judge Argyle at the Central Criminal Court last November on a football hooligan was set aside as unjustified and wrong in principle, by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, said that sentences were necessary to discourage public disorder but that of life imprisonment on Kevin Whittion, aged 26, for riotous behaviour outside Chelsea Football Club's Stamford Bridge ground, "came nowhere near to the point where a sentence of life was justified."

Whittion, of Danebury, Fieldway, New Addington Surrey, described by Lord Lane as a "persistent football hooligan," had a three-year sentence substituted. Lord Lane, who sat with Mr Justice Leggatt and Mr Justice Kennedy, cut a 10-year sentence on Whittion for violence after the Chelsea-Manchester United encounter in December, 1984, to seven years.

Whittion, convicted of affray at the Henry J Bean in the Kings Road and causing grievous bodily harm to the manager, Mr Neil Hanson, has to serve a total sentence of 10 years. Whittion was jailed in January 1984 for 2½ years for slashing a man's face with a beer glass, but was paroled within 10 months.

Stephen Bowden, aged 24, of Cambridge Avenue, Kiburn, sentenced to eight years for wounding the assistant manager, Mr Hugo Woolley, with intent, and affrays there and on a bus, had his sentence cut to six years.

Lord Lane said the court regarded the attack on Mr Hanson, who was held by Whittion and had a beer glass thrust into his face by another man, as much more serious.

The judges went on to reject an appeal by another hooligan, jailed for five years for his involvement in attacks in Cambridge on visiting supporters of Chelsea FC, for leave to appeal against sentence. Leslie Muranyi, aged 26, of Long Reach Road, Cambridge, was jailed for riotous assembly at the Central Criminal Court last May.

MP urges end to GCHQ hearings

By Colin Hughes, Whitehall Correspondent

The Prime Minister was urged yesterday by an Opposition spokesman to abandon disciplinary hearings against 13 staff at GCHQ, Cheltenham, who rejoined trade unions, despite accepting the ban on union membership two years ago.

The European Court is expected to announce later this week whether it will consider legal action challenging the ban. Dr Oonagh McDonald, Labour spokesman on the Civil Service, said the Government had "jumped the gun", and "should at least have the decency to wait for that judgment". She has written to Mrs Margaret Thatcher asking her "to put a stop to these disciplinary hearings at once".

The 13 accepted £1,000 and the new contract banning union membership at the

secret communications centre. They now face reprimand, fines, loss of privilege and promotion, or suspension for rejoining their unions.

Only about 40 of the 11,000 civil servants at the centre attended a demonstration yesterday outside the gates, at which Mr John Sheldon, general secretary of the Civil Service Union, called the hearings a farce. "The Foreign Secretary has already said dismissal is inappropriate," he said.

The hearings which one of those charged are attending in person, will continue until early next week. The three-member internal inquiry panel will make recommendations to the principal establishment officer, who will decide on any action before the end of the month.

Denning's dockyard challenge

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, has challenged the legality of the Government's proposals for introducing private management into the Royal Dockyards at Devonport and Rosyth.

In an analysis of the proposals to the Dockyard Services Bill, now before Parliament, he says that the lawyers advising the Government have "fallen into grievous error."

He has sent his analysis to Lord Trefgarne, Minister for Defence Support, in a covering letter Lord Denning says that in the light of the opinions of the Ministry of Defence lawyers he will decide whether to proceed with amendments to the Bill at the committee stage in the House of Lords.

Last night, the ministry said it was considering Lord Denning's paper.

Lord Denning says that in his view the Government's plan to divide the dockyards into two parts, covering the assets and the workforce, is defective in law in two fundamental respects.

The Government has assumed that the transfer of the workforce at the Royal Dockyards will be governed by the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981, and "that they could manipulate those provisions to suit their book."

"But in my opinion those 1981 regulations have no application at all to this case. They only apply to the transfer of an undertaking which is 'in the nature of a commercial venture'. They do not apply to the dockyard undertaking because it is 'not in the nature of a commercial undertaking'."

"It is a Crown undertaking financed by the taxpayer and makes neither profits nor losses. It is not 'commercial' in the least."

Chess victory for US as Albut wins

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Round four of the Kleinwort Greifson UK-US chess challenge produced a victory for the US, when they took 2.5 from three points.

Britain's Jon Speelman lost to Lev Albut on Saturday, and on Sunday, US junior Angela Chang won her first game against England's Cathy Haslinger, while Demis Hassapis (UK) and Alex Chang drew.

Meanwhile, in Basel, Switzerland, Gary Kasparov and Tony Miles resumed play in their adjourned second match game which Kasparov quickly won in the second session. Miles, England's number one Olympic player, refused several opportunities in the first session to draw by perpetual check.

Lords warning about EEC treaty changes

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Unpopular Common Market laws could be forced on Britain against the wishes of ministers by changes to the Treaty of Rome, a House of Lords report says today.

The Single European Act, which will allow more decisions to be taken in the EEC by majority voting, could also be replaced by the EEC gradually replacing the British Parliament's right to make laws, it predicted.

The report of the Lords' European Communities select committee concluded: "The powers of the UK Parliament will be weakened by the Single European Act."

House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities report on Single European Act and Parliamentary Scrutiny (Stationery Office, £2.10).

Man in the news Marks lost in political test

Sir Keith Joseph, who has been in charge of education for four years and nine months, has established an impressive reputation as a radical and hard-headed educational reformer.

His failure has been a political one. He lacked the ability to wrap unwelcome truths in acceptable packaging.

As Mrs Thatcher's eminence grise and a wholehearted supporter of the Government's economic policies, he could hardly expect to be loved by the teachers, but the year-long teachers' pay dispute, combined with a stream of new educational initiatives, meant that teachers developed a loathing for the man they described as the "mad monk".

Sir Keith ignored the abuse. He was high-minded, hard-working and believed in the power of cool and rational argument. Civil servants, initially frustrated by his questioning of dearly-held assumptions, developed respect and affection for him.

They were particularly pleased that they could persuade him by the power of argument, which they did over education vouchers. He was always supremely courteous to those with whom he came into contact and respected the opinions of the most humble.

When his chauffeur was upset at one episode of the television "soap", *Grange Hill*, a programme about a comprehensive school, Sir Keith ordered a video from the BBC and watched the offending programme in his office at Elizabeth House with his driver.

He had an abiding loathing of television, but did not find *Grange Hill* as offensive as the chauffeur.

Once Sir Keith had mastered the education brief—and it took him a while—he set about reforms with gusto.

Top priority was given to the so-called bottom 40 per cent of children who achieve no useful qualifications. He introduced technical and vocational training into schools, sought agreement on what should be taught, reformed the examination system, tightened teacher training, gave parents new powers on governing bodies and decided that the performance of teachers must be appraised.

It was not only teachers and their quality which caught his eagle eye. Local authorities were found wanting for their management of schools, and for keeping open so many buildings at a time of falling pupil numbers.

But in the end it was Sir Keith's handling of the teachers' pay dispute, still haunting the service now, which sounded the death knell.

Sir Keith's admirers hope that once the dust has settled on the teachers' pay issue, he will be remembered for having been a great reforming Education Secretary rather than the man who mishandled the teachers.

Geoffrey Smith, page 4

'Bury distrust' call to the conservationists

By Ronald Faux

Conservation groups and developers should try to find common ground in the North of Scotland, Mr Robert Cowan, chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, said yesterday.

He was speaking a 10,000-acre National Nature Reserve on Creag Meagaidh, near Loch Laggan.

Mr Cowan said that conservationists and those with an interest in development still distrusted each other. "This

leads to secrecy from potential developers and 'knee jerk' attacks from conservationists with neither side taking into account each other's often valid interests."

He wanted to preserve and enhance the Highland wildlife and scenic development, but preserving and expanding the human population by providing jobs and prosperity was an equally important and not incompatible goal.

Heads the key to good schools, Patten says

By Our Education Correspondent

Good schools are made by good headteachers, not by the pupils' social class or by how much money the school has, Mr Christopher Patten, Minister of State for Education and Science, told a conference on the selection of headteachers yesterday.

The school inspectors (HMI) had frequently found that faults in a school could be attributed in part to poor leadership and management, he told the conference in London organized by the Industrial Society. "As the Secretary of State has often put it, good headteachers are the nearest thing we have to a magic wand."

Addressing headteachers and education officials, Mr Patten said that headteachers had both to lead and to manage. "They have to concern themselves with both

identifying the right things to do, and doing them right."

Too often in the past heads had been selected on the basis of intuitive judgment, how someone spoke, his or her social class, religion or sex, he said. Many selectors appeared to believe that appointing a woman was more risky than appointing a man.

The Government's Education Bill, which is going through Parliament, aims to make the arrangements for appointing heads more systematic and more uniform, he said. The head will be chosen by a selection panel, made up of representatives of the local authority and the governing body.

If agreement cannot be reached on a candidate, the vacancy must be readvertised.

The Bill abolishes "ring-fencing", whereby some local authorities restrict candidates to their own authority.

Drop school voucher idea, Tory MP says

By George Hill

The Conservative Party should abandon the idea of education vouchers, Mr Tony Baldry, Conservative MP for Banbury, says in a pamphlet published today by the centrist Tory Reform Group.

Mr Baldry says that the proposal conflicts with the spirit of the Education Act, 1944, and the claim to be "the party of one nation".

He added: "The answer is not to make escape from the poor schools easier for those who can best play the system but to improve our schools so that parents do not want to escape from it in the first place."

He said: "It is time to restore some authority to central government within the education system to enable the DES, with the authority of Parliament if necessary, to take education by the scruff of the neck."

Jameson's style sets radio record

By Patricia Clough

Derek Jameson, the ebullient former newspaper editor, increased the number of listeners to Radio 2's breakfast show by 500,000, or 25 per cent, in the month after he took over the programme on April 7, the BBC announced yesterday.

The Jameson touch, which brings the number of listeners to the 7.30am to 9.30am slot to 2,500,000, was greeted by a Radio 2 spokeswoman as "very, very good news."

She said: "We aimed to come up with a winning formula and this shows that we are on the right lines."

Mr Jameson, former editor of the *Daily Express* and the *News of the World*, put his success down to the way he mixes the day's news with music. "The public are well aware of my credentials as a former newspaper editor and they love the way I put across what is happening in an evil

world. I am delighted it is going so well."

Letters from the listeners, he said, were still coming in at the rate of 500 a week and all but a handful approved of his style. The Radio 2 spokeswoman said that part of the new formula was also a return to more melodic, middle-of-the-road music.

The BBC declined to speculate what effect the success would have on the future of Radio 2.

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Deceptive
killer to
plot to
bomb
bomb
Property Centre

Detective posed as IRA killer to uncover Sikh plot to kill Gandhi

By Craig Seton

An undercover policeman "solicited" by Sikhs to murder Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, posed as the IRA gunman who killed Mr Airey Neave, the former Conservative Cabinet minister, Leicester magistrates were told yesterday.

The prosecution alleges that four Leicester Sikhs received secret information from the Indian High Commission about Mr Gandhi's state visit to London last October and hatched a £60,000 plot to have him murdered using "IRA gunmen" who were undercover policemen.

The men, it was alleged, were arrested three days before Mr Gandhi arrived in England.

During the committal proceedings against the four Sikhs, accused of conspiring to murder, Mr James Wood, for the defence, said the two undercover policemen had acted as "agents provocateurs and entrapers" to implicate the men in a plot that would otherwise not have existed.

But, Mr Peter Crane, for the prosecution, told the court: "In English law it is not a defence to say police officers acted as agents provocateurs even if an offence such as conspiracy is in fact encouraged or incited."

One of the undercover policemen referred to himself as "Detective B" when he appeared to give evidence and he told the court that he would refuse to give evidence if he had to give his identity. That he said, would put him in danger.

Cross-examined by Mr Wood, who had asked that the officer should disclose his name, Detective B agreed that he had "confessed" to the Sikhs that he had been respon-

sible for killing Airey Neave in 1979.

Mr Neave, was Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland when a bomb exploded in his car as he left the House of Commons car park in 1979.

"Mr Wood told the court: 'The idea of anonymous agents provocateurs and entrapers is absolutely outrageous. It should not be allowed to intrude into British justice.'"

But, Mr William Probert, the stipendiary magistrate, ruled that the policeman could give his evidence as Detective B as long as his name and the force he served with were written down and shown to the defence.

Jarnail Singh Ranuana, aged 45, a company director, Savinder Singh Gill, aged 30, a dyer, and Parvatsingh Singh Marwaha, aged 43, a factory owner, are charged with conspiracy and soliciting two undercover policemen - "Tom B" and "Ian S" - to murder Mr Gandhi during his state visit to Britain last October.

Mr Ranuana is also charged with possessing a revolver without a firearms certificate. A fourth defendant, Harinder Singh Rai, aged 30, a director is also charged with conspiracy to murder.

Mr Crane, for the prosecution, said it was a politically motivated plot by certain Sikhs who wanted greater independence in India, but it came to nothing because the police intervened.

The police had received certain information last September and while two undercover policemen posed as IRA gunmen, prepared, if asked, to carry out murder for money, other officers staged a surveillance operation on the men.

He said the first meeting between Mr Ranuana and the two undercover officers took

place at Leicester's Post House Hotel on September 24.

Mr Crane said the police officers posed as men who were prepared to carry out murder. Mr Ranuana had made clear to them that he wished to have Mr Gandhi killed during his forthcoming visit.

One of the officers, Detective Constable B, put forward a figure of £60,000 and Mr Ranuana had agreed, saying it was "peanuts".

Mr Crane said that on October 2 at the Four Seasons Hotel, Narborough, Leicestershire, Mr Ranuana gave a gun and 17 cartridges to Detective Constable B.

Mr Crane said the arrests were carried out on October 11 and in statements Mr Ranuana had made a substantial admission of his role, as had Mr Marwaha, but the others had denied any knowledge of the plot.

Mr Crane said that police officers who acted undercover acted under principles designed to make sure that those who were innocent were not encouraged to commit crimes they otherwise would not have committed. Those principles were obeyed by the officers in this case.

He said the borderline that the officers had to tread was difficult but undercover operations might well be the only way of properly discovering what was going on and making sure that such plots did not happen. The prosecution said that that was what happened in this case.

Mr Wood said: "The defence says that he has acted as an agent provocateur to entrap people and implicate them in crimes which otherwise would not have been committed."

The case was adjourned until today. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

Daughters kept in nailed-up bedroom

A father was jailed for four years yesterday after a court heard how he tied up and imprisoned two of his daughters in a filthy nailed-up bedroom.

The children, aged three and four, were on a Tower Hamlets Borough Council "at risk" register but in spite of their ordeal social workers allowed the family to remain together.

The father, aged 35, an unemployed labourer, later sexually abused and bit his third daughter, aged nine months and two daughters of a neighbour, said Mrs Barbara Mills, QC, for the prosecution, at the Central Criminal Court.

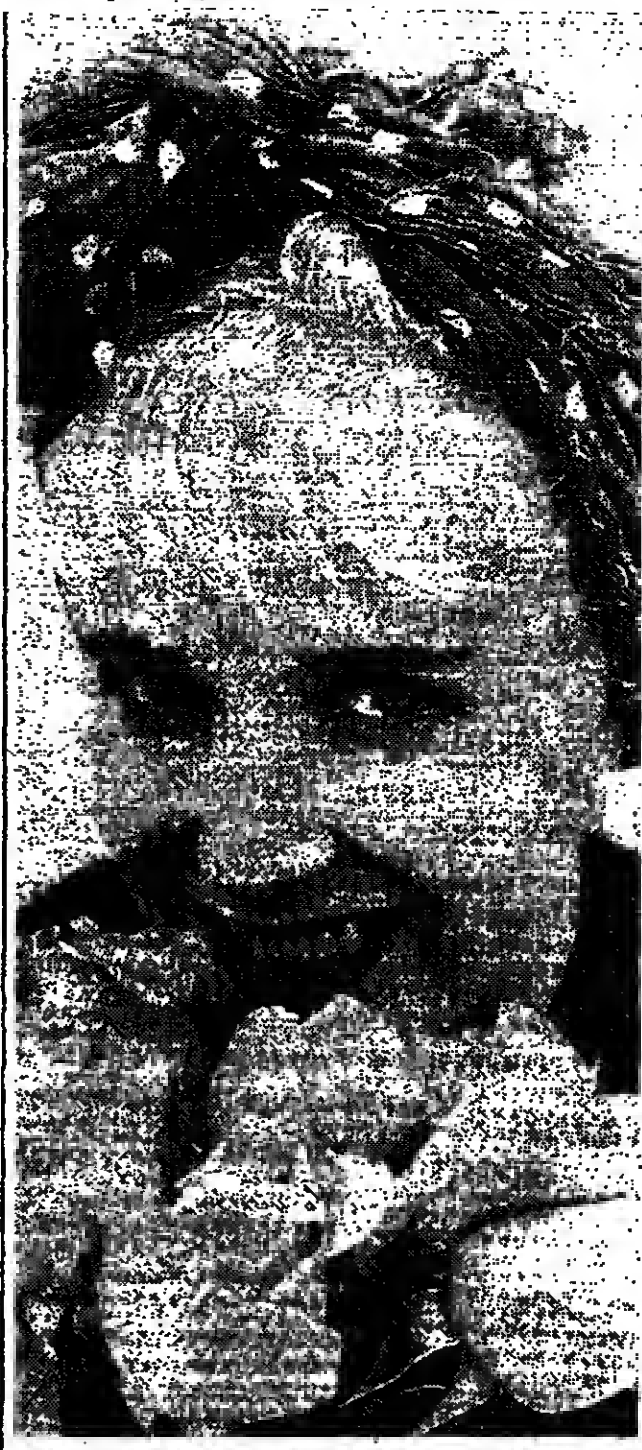
The man, who cannot be identified, admitted child cruelty, neglect and indecent assaults.

Mr Stewart Black, for the defence, told the court: "Some of these tragedies would not have occurred with better management and more social service support."

He said the wife, aged 26, had been put on probation last October for cruelty to her daughters. All three daughters have now been made wards of court and the parents have been refused access.

The family were living on a council estate in Limehouse when the parents went out drinking, leaving their two little girls naked and roped to bunk beds in their room. The door was nailed up and bolted and the windows were wired shut.

Neighbours were told of the children's plight and broke into the flat to rescue them. Following the birth of the third daughter, the family moved to Poplar but the wife began an affair with a lodger and moved out.



Paula Yates, television personality and the girl friend of Live Aid organizer, Bob Geldof, was presented with Lovely Lady, a fragrant pink rose raised by Mr Patrick Dickson, when she visited the sixty-fifth Chelsea Flower Show yesterday. The show, in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, London, is open to the public from Wednesday until Friday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia). On this day, page 17; show report, page 18; times and prices, page 20.

New rules on animal tests are criticized

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The Government's Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill to reduce the number of animals used for experiments becomes law today, replacing regulations which came into force more than 100 years ago.

But the new rules have received a mixed reception. They will not halt the campaign for abolition by established organizations such as the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

The Bill is regarded as the basis for "a potentially powerful law" by Mr Roger Ewbank, a veterinary surgeon and director of the University Federation for Animal Welfare, which also campaigned for change.

Qualifying his optimism, Mr Ewbank said: "If the provisions of the Bill are used properly, then it should be possible to question whether the ends justify the means before granting a licence to experiment."

But the anti-vivisection society yesterday said: "There is not one area of experiments in which the use of animals has been banned."

It was the third attempt by the Government to introduce new legislation. When the Bill receives the Royal Assent today, it will have succeeded because the organizations in the animal welfare field eventually divided in their attitudes toward the proposals.

Portfolio Gold

Two readers of *The Times* share yesterday's £4,000 prize in the Portfolio Gold Card competition.

Mr Frederick Lister, aged 65, of London Road, Harrow, Middlesex, has been planning a holiday for himself and his wife with his winnings.

"We have done a lot of foreign travel in the past and this will help us towards yet another trip. We still have not decided where to go", Mr Lister, a former set design liaison officer with the BBC, said.

The second winner was Mr R.N. Young of Epsom College, Epsom, Surrey.

If you experience difficulty obtaining a gold card, send a s.a.e. to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

Remember that there is £4,000 to be won every day and the prize money will accumulate each day that it is not won. The weekly prize is £8,000 and this, too, is doubled each week that it is not claimed.

Killing charge

Wayne Hill, aged 27, of Osier Road, The Meadows, Nottingham, was remanded in custody until May 28 by Nottingham magistrates yesterday charged with murdering Tracey Hineson, aged 18, of Aspley, Nottingham, on May 13 or 14.

Steam train derailed

Dozens of holidaymakers travelling on British Rail's remaining steam railway escaped injury yesterday after a collision with a lorry on an open level crossing.

The five-coach train, hauled by a locomotive named Prince of Wales, was travelling on the Vale of Rheidol narrow gauge line between Aberystwyth and the tourist resort of Devil's Bridge in Dyfed when the accident happened.

The engine was derailed and it took several hours to clear the lorry and locomotive. The crossing straddles Aberystwyth by-pass and traffic had to be rerouted through the town.

Discovery averted hotel bomb blast

A London hotel could have been the scene of another IRA bomb attack on the scale of that which destroyed part of the Grand Hotel, Brighton, during the 1984 Tory conference, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

It was averted when the police uncovered a bomb at the Rubens Hotel, close to Buckingham Palace, and it was made safe.

A Scotland Yard explosives officer, Mr Derek Pickford, who defused the double-booby-trapped device in room 112 at the hotel, said: "If it had gone off, the results could have been similar to that in the Grand Hotel."

"Anybody in the room would have been killed, or at least very seriously injured. "Damage to the room itself is hard to assess - I am not a structural engineer. But if there were any chimneys built

into the walls, and if they had been displaced or dislodged, the damage would have been extreme."

The prosecution says the Rubens bomb was one of 16 which it was planned to explode in London and in 12 seaside towns.

On trial are five people, accused of taking part in a conspiracy to cause explosions.

One of them, Patrick Magee, aged 35, is also accused of planting a device at the Grand Hotel, causing the explosion on October 12, 1984, and murdering the five people who died.

The four people charged with him are: Gerard McDonnell, aged 34, Peter Sherry, aged 30, Martina Anderson, aged 23, and Ella O'Dwyer, aged 26.

All plead not guilty to conspiracy.

Depressed mother killed son

A young mother, who was suffering from post-natal depression when she killed her son aged 11 weeks by throwing him from his bedroom window, walked free from a court yesterday.

Susan Hindle, aged 23, threw her baby, Jason, 12 feet to his death from the first floor window just a few minutes after dropping him down the stairs at her home, Mr Anthony McGeorge, for the prosecution, told Reading Crown Court.

He said she then calmly shut the window, picked up the baby and walked round to a neighbour's home to say: "I've killed him."

Yesterday, Hindle admitted a charge of infanticide and was put on three years' probation after Mr Alex Carlisle, QC, for the defence, told the court: "She loved him. He was special to her and all the evidence points to her having been a fastidious mother until the catastrophe that morning."

Mr McGeorge said Jason was Hindle's only child and there was no evidence to show that Hindle neglected or ill-treated the boy before his death.

Mr McGeorge said a psychiatrist had found that Hindle, of Fletcher Close, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, was suffering from post-natal depression and was "depersonalized" when Jason died.

Putting her on probation, Mr Justice Garland said he accepted that there was no malice or intention on Hindle's part to harm her baby.

Druids to seek court order on Stonehenge

Members of the Circular Order of Druids will seek a High Court order in London today, to prevent English Heritage and the National Trust from closing Stonehenge during the summer solstice on June 21.

The two organizations want the site closed to prevent hippies from holding a pop festival which they fear could damage the monument. The Druids maintain that closure would deny them the human right to worship in the "Holy Grail" of their religion.

Heart swap boy aged 6 satisfactory

Paul Worthington, aged six, the youngest heart transplant patient at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, so far, was in a satisfactory condition yesterday after a four-hour operation.

The hospital said: "We were fortunate that a heart became available from a donor within a few hours." The donor's name has not been revealed.

Paul, of Ladybank Road, Micklesover, Derbyshire, had initially gone into Papworth last Saturday but no suitable heart was available.

Property centres 'thriving'

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

The first solicitors' property centres in England and Wales are a "remarkable success" and are capturing 25 per cent to 40 per cent of the domestic property market in their home towns, according to the National Association of Solicitors' Property Centres.

It is two years since the first centre was launched in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, followed by centres at Wrexham and Crawley, West Sussex.

The association said that more property centres, which offer combined conveyancing and estate agency packages,

were likely to be set up within the next year and at the same time about 40 individual firms had started selling property.

Mr Paul Bennett, a solicitor in Middlesbrough and chairman of the association, said: "We suspect there may be some 20 other firms selling property that we don't know about, so we are coming close to establishing a national network of solicitor-property sellers."

"A solicitors' property centre is an attempt - and so far a resoundingly successful attempt - to protect and expand the economic base of solicitors' practices."

House prices steady

By Our Property Correspondent

House buyers worried by the continuing increase in prices can take comfort from the latest survey of the housing market by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, which shows that the number of properties coming on to the market is the highest since October 1983.

"This could lead to steady prices and squash fears of a continuing sellers' market, the Institution commented on the figures, published today.

More than a quarter of the 187 estate agents surveyed in England and Wales reported increases of 5 per cent over the past three months. More than half reported increases of 2 per cent.

Several agents said they were witnessing "the liveliest selling conditions for some years", with statistics showing the highest average number of properties sold since last autumn.

There is still resistance to the idea within the profession. Despite an initial membership of 1,350 solicitors' firms from a total of 7,500 in England and Wales, membership has settled at about 350.

Mr Bennett said that one problem had been the restrictive professional practice rules, but they were being revised by the Law Society.

The three existing centres were "efficient, popular and effective" and enjoyed the "spin-off" of more work, he said.

Each centre displays property in a shop window in premises paid for by the participating firms. All of Berwick's three solicitors' firms have joined and the centre boasts 40 per cent of the domestic property market. Its closeness to Scotland, where solicitors have traditionally sold property, gave it an easier start. In Wrexham, half the 17 firms in the town have joined; and in Crawley, 7 of 15.

Fees charged vary according to the local area, but where an average solicitors' conveyancing fee (outside London) would be 0.7 per cent and an estate agent's 1.5 per cent, a total of 2.2 per cent, a property centre would charge 1.5 per cent for both services.

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TTM 2005



Geoffrey Smith

Few of us would have imagined at the beginning of the year that the choice of Sir Keith Joseph's successor would be seen as the critical political appointment of the second half of this Parliament...

To ignore his concern for educational standards is manifestly unjust. He has immersed himself in his subject and he has passed the way for significant reforms. I suspect that history will judge him more kindly than is fashionable today.

Twin task for Sir Keith's successor

So his successor will have a double task: to restore that confidence and to bring about substantive improvements in the educational system. The teachers' dispute intensified the problems in the schools, but it also served to highlight problems that existed long before it.

The new Secretary of State may paradoxically find it easier to make progress in the second task because of increasing alarm about the first. He should not find it too hard now to persuade his colleagues to provide extra resources.

Indeed, one danger is that the Prime Minister herself may be too eager to help. She has never forgotten her days in the department and she may be reluctant to delegate.

The much greater political concern about education may also have changed the requirements for the job. A few weeks ago I thought it was important to have someone with sound dry credentials to persuade the Treasury that it would be prudent to provide the necessary money.

Now I think it is more important to have someone with passable wit and credentials who can persuade parents and teachers of the Government's commitment in spending the money that will be spent whoever holds the post.

Because it is so critical politically the choice is now expected to fall on someone already in the Cabinet. Specifically, one hears that Mr Chris Patten, who would otherwise have had strong claims, and Dr Rhodes Boyso have been ruled out.

More money is potent politics

He would be my choice, provided that he can be spared from the Department of the Environment, where he has been Secretary of State for only eight months.

Polaris base arrests

Nineteen men and women, including the CND chairman, Mr Paul Johns, were arrested yesterday after protests outside the Coulport Polaris base on the River Clyde.

Job cuts in BR engineering

RAILWAYS

The Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Nicholas Ridley, would be making a statement in the Commons tomorrow (Tuesday) on the British Rail's proposals on Channel Tunnel contracts...

but the BR board's procurement policy and its specific effect on BREL remained matters for management decision. Mr Michael Martin (Glasgow, Springburn, Lab): I have met the deputy director of BR and BREL, and each an every one has stated that there will always be presence in the Springburn railway engineering workshops.

How much has this been brought about by pressure from ministers to get rid of the part of the industry which is not paying and to get the other half ready for privatisation?

clean with the House and say what he intends to do about these workers? Mr Mitchell: The distribution of work between one BREL works and another is entirely a matter for BREL management.

in new rolling stock which we have accessed to BR's request to carry out. If you invest in new rolling stock, it requires less maintenance. There is no point in keeping maintenance expenditure when there is no demand for it.

Managements want to buy bus firms

TRANSPORT

More than 50 management teams had expressed interest in buying the National Bus Company subsidiaries owned by a total of 65 NBC companies, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr Ridley added later that bus management organisations that buy-out offers were at an advanced stage of negotiation. He could not say when they would be complete. None was being held up by the NBC. He would announce deals as and when they took place.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) said privatisation of the NBC would continue to lose many thousands of jobs. The voters of Ryedale had recognised that.

Mr Ridley: I do not have power to direct private organisations to where it shall place its contracts. It would be against European Community rules if I were to seek to do so.

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds, West, L) asked whether there were to be genuine through rail routes across London when the Channel Tunnel opened — an essential provision if he was to convince his constituents that it was not just for the benefit of the south east.

Mr Ridley: The tunnel will not be open until 1993. British Rail is actively pursuing ways of opening the tunnel to all points east of Dover, and will put forward plans.

Later he said that this massive infrastructure programme had a large number of jobs involved.

Lower fee for lorry driving test

The fee for heavy goods vehicle and bus driving tests is to be reduced by £23 from July 1, 1986, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in the Commons during question time.

He said that he had been consulting industry about proposals to unify the time allotted and fees charged for heavy goods vehicles and public service vehicle driving tests.

Mr Ridley: The figure is about £1 million. It will be interesting to see whether this major reduction in fee will get as much publicity as if it had been increased.

Howe condemns unprovoked attacks

SOUTH AFRICA

The South African defence force attacks on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe were particularly deplorable because they had taken place while the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons was in South Africa seeking to promote a dialogue which would lead to the ending of apartheid, in the context of the suspension of violence on all sides, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement to the Commons.

This brought renewed calls from Opposition parties for the imposition of effective sanctions against South Africa. The attacks, Sir Geoffrey said, were a plain violation of the sovereignty of three fellow Commonwealth countries and undermined the urgency of the need for a suspension of violence.

We have always made plain our opposition to cross-border violence (he said) and have consistently condemned the resort to force by South Africa against her neighbours.

Earlier, Sir Geoffrey Howe had said that the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Mrs Lynda Chalker) had already expressed the British Government's concern over the situation in South Africa.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said that since these acts of aggression followed President Botha's visit to London, when he had spoken against meddling foreigners, it showed that South Africa was rejecting what might possibly be its last chance of proceeding to a relatively bloodless evolution to majority rule.

President Botha, by this raid, has sent a clear message (he said). What a limp message the

Foreign Secretary has sent in reply. Bishop Desmond Tutu had just said that the world awaited the arrival of a new South African President who would do now, since they had previously vetoed mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Did Sir Geoffrey recognize that the world was awaiting the arrival of a new South African best friend? To ask a Minister of State to wag a finger at the South African Charge was an absurd response, but typical of this Government.

Mr Geoffrey Howe said he would understand — that there could be no better reason than this aggression for immediately proceeding to selective sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Geoffrey Howe said he understood Mr Anderson's indignation, but he repudiated suggestions that the Government's position represented a total standstill.

The Government had, and would continue unreservedly, to condemn apartheid. The United Kingdom Government wished to see an early and peaceful end to apartheid.

The Eminent Persons Group, which Labour MPs had endorsed when it suited them, was the most effective instrument so far for achieving that. The British Government would consider with its partners what further action might be necessary.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) drew a parallel between the raids and the United States strike against Libya, and the common ground in international law of the South African raids?

Sir Geoffrey Howe said this was quite a different consideration. One could not conclude that any of the three countries hit had been aggressing against the other.

Mr Geoffrey Howe would have to confront the House and the UN Security Council and agree on a package of sanctions

rooms where children had been shot in their beds in Gabarone, regarded South Africa as the real focus of evil internationally.

Does this not call (he asked) for far more than words and platitudes? Sir Geoffrey Howe said he would join in the demands for sanctions as the only response to this outrage.

Mr Geoffrey Howe said he sympathized with that point about how the incident was bound to be seen in Botswana.

He had discussed the earlier incident more than once since then with the foreign minister of Botswana and knew that throughout the early part of this year they had been engaged in discussions with the South African Government through a joint commission and other means on methods of preventing the risk of terrorist action across the border.

A meeting of the joint commission was to take place at the end of this week.

Mr David Wainwright (Walsall, North, Lab) said that the South African regime had no more intention of observing international law than of respecting political rights in South Africa.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) asked how long the Government and country would continue to behave towards South Africa as a sort of martyr. That independent country would surely pursue its own salvation in its own way.

Mr Geoffrey Howe: There is no question of behaving like a martyr. There are many British citizens there and we have profound interests in the prospect for peace.

Death penalty retained

An amendment which would have abolished the death penalty for military offences, was rejected by 115 votes to 76 — Government majority, 40, during the committee stage in the House of Lords of the Armed Forces Bill.

Lord Graham of Edmonton (Lab) moving the amendment, said the death penalty for service personnel alone was inappropriate.

Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Defence, said Service chiefs were unanimous in their view that it was right to retain the death penalty for offences tantamount to treason and the Government shared that view.

Will Sir Michael remind the Lord Chancellor that while we all condemn any act of terrorism, the House rejected on a free vote the retention of capital punishment for terrorist murder?

Sir Michael Havers: He is right. The constitutional position remains the same.

The Attorney General told MPs: The common law remedy of murder, coupled with modern legislation on explosions and firearms, have proved both appropriate and effective for all recent cases.

Why charges of treason are not preferred

Forest, C) who opened the debate, said that charges of treason had been brought against alleged terrorists.

Sir Michael Havers: The 600-year-old statute is couched in such general terms that it would be difficult to prove all the necessary ingredients but it would be difficult for a modern jury to come to grips with the terminology.

Why charges of treason are not preferred

TERRORISM

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, emphasized in the Commons that it was he and the Solicitor General who had ministerial responsibility for Crown prosecutions and not the Lord Chancellor, who was head of the judiciary.

Last month Lord Halsbury of St Marylebone pointed out that the capital offence of treason could be used as a legal remedy for acts of terrorism. But Sir Michael told MPs the Lord Chancellor was speaking in a personal capacity, and referred to the difficulty of bringing a case under the 1351 Treason Act.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) who opened the debate, said that charges of treason had been brought against alleged terrorists.

Sir Michael Havers: The 600-year-old statute is couched in such general terms that it would be difficult to prove all the necessary ingredients but it would be difficult for a modern jury to come to grips with the terminology.

The Act was originally intended to deal with rival claims to the throne in the fourteenth century when this country was at war with a foreign power.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): Why does the Lord Chancellor keep on suggesting it?

Sir Michael Havers: The Lord Chancellor was speaking in a personal capacity.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab): Why does the Lord Chancellor keep on suggesting it?

Protests stop jobs getting to the workshops

CHANNEL TUNNEL

Advocates of greater expenditure on the infrastructure were always in the vanguard of opposition to infrastructure projects, whether it was the Channel Tunnel or a new motorway, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said.

In other projects he had been concerned with, such as Standedge Airport, the Okehampton bypass and London Docklands Railway, opposition had come from those who continually advocated the spending of money on the infrastructure.

All these major projects involved thousands of jobs and on every occasion the Opposition had voted against them.

Every hold-out in the Channel Tunnel Bill delayed orders on their way to British workshops.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) said commercial interests like Sealink were trying to frustrate the will of the House.

Mr Ridley: There are about £800 million worth of railway orders involved in the Channel Tunnel. Every week that the Bill does not get through the House is a week in which those orders cannot find their way into the workshops.

Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab): Will the informed interested parties, such as John Hiffen, leader of the House, told me on May 1 that he was considering setting up a committee to look at the private Bills procedure?

Will he take into consideration any recommendations made by that committee, thereby encouraging a more open and democratic decision-making process on this unnecessary unacceptable and unwanted project?

Mr Ridley: That question is not remotely a matter for me in my responsibilities, but I would welcome the setting up of the inquiry to which he refers. There is a great deal we can do to improve procedures in this area.

I only hope it will be possible for schemes of the type of the Channel Tunnel and others to get through the House in reasonably good order so that we can contribute to creating jobs throughout the country.

Mr Nicholas Seames (Crawley, C): When considering the Channel Tunnel project will he bear in mind the shambles caused on the M25 by the necessity of the planning by officials of his department? What confidence can he have in this planned level of forecasting traffic in the so far as it relates to the tunnel project?

Mr Ridley: Forecasting is always a hazardous business. It may be that the forecasters who worked 12 years ago to plan parts of the M25 did underestimate it.

Equally I am not sure it is right to prejudge the nature and cause of the congestion on the M25. It may be due to traffic signing or badly designed junctions, which is not quite the same thing as shortage of capacity.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab): What estimate has been made of the effects of the delay on the loss of jobs? What have the French had to say on what is going on in the House?

Mr Ridley: There are about 65,000 man years of employment involved in this project. Every week that it is delayed is a week when that employment does not find its way into the

Secret links with US denied

HOUSE OF LORDS

A firm denial that emergency arrangements had been made between the Government and the United States administration to confer certain powers on them in certain circumstances, there has been no such agreement with the United States. The content and introduction of any emergency powers would be for consideration by the Government and Parliament of the day.

Lord Jenkins of Putney: An MP has confirmed such an agreement exists and it is no less an agreement if it is called an arrangement. His office has copies of three draft Bills which have been discussed with the United States authorities, but they have not been placed before Parliament.

Fifteen detailed plans in these Bills had been provided and yet none has been before Parliament or confirmed by Parliament.

Lord Trefgarne: He is correct. In a crisis of war any responsible government would wish to consider what appropriate powers to take.

Lord Mellish (Lab): The question is a lot of nonsense. In the event of an emergency, any sensible government would be expected to take emergency powers.

Lord Trefgarne: He is correct. In a crisis of war any responsible government would wish to consider what appropriate powers to take.

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Paying for Crime: 2

How one offender earned forgiveness

James Lannon was nervous. He was about to meet the general manager of a motor firm in Wolverhampton, after admitting damaging the windows of some of its cars.

Mr Lannon, now aged 22, maintained that 10 or 15 side windows were involved. Mr Geoffrey Haynes, the general manager, said 20 odd were smashed. Now they were at a mediation session that the damage came after a row with a girl friend.

"It all boiled up and exploded," he said. He went in and hit the cars, but eventually realised what he was doing, stopped and ran home.

Mr Lannon appeared at Wolverhampton Magistrates' Court on April 7. His case was adjourned to April 21 and he returned, after reparation, yesterday.

Does reparation work? Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, in the second of three articles, talks to an offender who worked for the victim of his crime to earn forgiveness.

help Mr Haynes forgive me," Mr Lannon said at the mediation session that the damage came after a row with a girl friend.

"It all boiled up and exploded," he said. He went in and hit the cars, but eventually realised what he was doing, stopped and ran home.

Mr Lannon appeared at Wolverhampton Magistrates' Court on April 7. His case was adjourned to April 21 and he returned, after reparation, yesterday.

offenders referred to Wolverhampton Mediation and Reparation Project has been set to prison.

Wolverhampton's is one of four experimental reparation schemes financed by the Government. The others sharing £100,000 annually over two years are Cumbria, Coventry and Leeds.

Wolverhampton has dealt mostly with cases of theft and criminal damage. Victims generally felt after meeting the offender that they did not favour a particularly punitive sentence.

The Cumbria scheme is different in two ways. In the three other deals with adults, Cumbria with juveniles. And it is the only one of the four intended to help keep the offender out of the courts.

that offenders were not being taken to court and they wished to resort to private prosecution.

But he said in the journal of the National Association of Senior Probation Officers: "One store manager was confronted by a 14-year-old girl shoplifter, who informed him his store was a treasure trove for the light-fingered due to the appalling lack of security."

She explained how he could tighten things up a bit and save himself a fortune.

Since June 1985 more than 80 youngsters have participated in the scheme. So far, only two of them have been charged with further offences.

Cheap air fare hope dispelled

By Michael Bailey Transport Editor

Hopes of cheaper air fares in Europe after the recent ruling of the European Court may be premature, Mr Michael Mootague, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said yesterday.

The French travel agency Nouvelle Frontière lost the battle for cheaper fares, even if it may have won the war in the long term, Mr Mootague said at the council's annual meeting in London.

The court ruled that the competition articles of the Rome treaty applied to air transport and price fixing between airlines and governments was therefore illegal.

Nurses' rise may bring NHS cuts

More cuts in patient services may have to be made if the Government does not provide extra money to pay nurses, the National Association of Health Authorities said yesterday.

Ministers are said to be ready to agree to pay increases of about 7 per cent for the 300,000 nurses and midwives as the pressure increases on the Government to "show a more caring face".

But health authorities — and the nurses — are worried at the effect that that could have on the health service if the pay awards are not fully funded by the Government.

The association said the Government had allowed only 4.5 per cent for pay and price increases in the health service this year.

More money is potent politics

He would be my choice, provided that he can be spared from the Department of the Environment, where he has been Secretary of State for only eight months.

If not, Mr Kenneth Clarke would be a reasonable selection. He might possibly be a little junior to carry the necessary weight with his colleagues, and some consider him a little abrasive. But he is forceful and able.

The next Secretary of State may well find it easier than is now supposed to persuade the country that a new state is being made in education. Most parents and most teachers, than one might suspect will be eager to put the dispute behind them, and the combination of a fresh personality and a little money can be quite potent politically.

But the longer the political anxiety remains the better chance there will be of solving the real problems of education.

10p 11c 15c

Manpower, politics and guns dominate police conference

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Police manpower shortages, the increasing use of firearms by officers and the political scene will dominate the annual conference of the Police Federation, representing junior ranks, starting today in Scarborough.

Yesterday, Mr Tony Judge, the federation's spokesman, said: "We suspect that the police are not going to get the manpower they need to do the job."

This evening Mr Gerald Kaufman, shadow Home Secretary, is to address a fringe meeting at the conference. It is the first time that a Labour spokesman has faced the conference since the change of government in 1979 and the response may be hostile.

excuse a little cynicism on our part. The message from Labour in recent years has been bleak and hostile. "It is going to take more than the moderate views of Neil and Gerald to persuade our rank-and-file members that a Labour government will be a good thing for the police."

Survivors of Kelly recall the proud ship

Survivors from Captain Lord Louis Mountbatten's sunken destroyer HMS Kelly gathered yesterday at the Imperial War Museum to view a commemorative display about their ship and attend the launch of a book about their exploits.

Bedecked in medals, 18 of the survivors from the destroyer captained by Lord Mountbatten, were on hand to commemorate the day 45 years ago when the Kelly was sunk by German dive bombers off Crete with the loss of 126 seamen.

A small window display, now on at the Imperial War Museum, is all that is left of the ship. Among the objects on show are the diary and wallet that were in Lord Mountbatten's pocket at the time of the attack, and a letter he wrote to the next of kin of one of the dead seamen.

Mr Ron Hall of Grimsby, who was a gunner aged 19 serving on his first ship when it was attacked and sunk said: "When you think how many ships were lost during the war, it is a great tribute to the Captain that the men of HMS Kelly still meet regularly and look after each other."

He recalls how the Kelly was in a sharp turn moving at 30 knots and trying to evade air attack when it was hit and began to sink.

"The ship turned over on its side and began to go under quickly," Mr Hall said.

"Those of us alive just swam away from her as fast as possible in case she took us down with her."

The secretary of the HMS Kelly Reunion Association, Mr Rocky Wilkins, of Harlow,



Lady Pamela Hicks, Lord Mountbatten's younger daughter, joining survivors of HMS Kelly outside the Imperial War Museum yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

west London, said that Lord Mountbatten kept in weekly contact with the survivors of Kelly and the next of kin of the dead, even when he had pressing duties as Viceroy of India and First Sea Lord.

Mr Wilkins and another survivor from the ship, Mr Bill Watten, of Dover, will be travelling to Crete this week for the commemoration of the

sinking of Kelly on Friday. Another tribute to the dead will be held simultaneously at Horse Guards Parade.

Mr William Pattinson, a former journalist, and the author of *Mountbatten and the Men of the Kelly* said his book had been well received by the survivors of the destroyer who had helped him with his six-year research work.

The Prince of Wales, as the new patron of the HMS Kelly Reunion Association, wrote the forward to the book.

The story of the Kelly inspired the wartime film *In Which We Serve*, with Noel Coward playing the hero based on Mountbatten. Members of the cast and production team attended the ceremony yesterday.

Solicitors count cost of legal aid bills

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Many solicitors are now owed tens of thousands of pounds for legal aid work because of the delays in the payment of bills, according to the Legal Aid Practitioners' Group.

In its latest bulletin, the group, the main organization for lawyers specializing in legal aid, says a growing number of firms now face serious financial problems because of delays which are getting worse.

It cites one London firm which it says is owed more than £80,000, some of it for work done well over a year ago.

"Their legal aid work is increasing, yet the payments are getting smaller so the debt is growing week by week."

Mr Peter Soar, chairman of the group, says: "This is a common situation throughout the country. Many practices are under extreme pressure from their banks because of their borrowing increases."

The main reason, he says, is insufficient funding for the legal aid offices to employ the extra staff needed to deal promptly with the payment of bills.

Mr Soar is urging the Law Society, which administers the legal aid scheme, to join the Legal Aid Practitioners' Group in its efforts to remedy the situation.

In a letter to Mr David Edwards, legal aid secretary, he says the Government already has "very tight" - some would say excessively tight - control of legal aid in the first place and "it is unconscionable" that it should create further delay.

TV blamed for lawlessness

By Tim Jones

The repeated sight of mass defiance of law and order on television screens must have an effect upon the impressionable.

People repeatedly saw groups on television news challenging law and order, he said. "On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings last year, no less than 265 officers have received injuries when carrying out relatively mundane and routine arrests."

"These assaults have occurred throughout the force area and without any particular pattern. At the same time,

some 332 police vehicles have been damaged while left.

"People are getting their kicks by punching a policeman or smashing the lights on one of our cars. Policemen have suffered broken bones, black eyes, and back injuries from being kicked."

He said that manpower shortages made it increasingly difficult to maintain community policing.

"The public still demand the reassurance of a traditional policeman on foot in the neighbourhood."

'Nonsense' to isolate children

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Keeping children away from school when they have chickenpox is nonsense, according to child health specialists and family doctors writing in the *British Medical Journal*. Textbook advice to doctors is that children should be isolated for one week from the appearance of spots or until dry scabs have formed and some schools will not let children back until all their spots have disappeared.

But the most infectious stage occurs before the spots appear, the doctors say.

In addition chickenpox is usually a relatively mild disease in children and is more likely to produce serious illness in adults and new-born babies.

It can be extremely serious if a pregnant woman catches chickenpox just before delivery. Up to 20 per cent of such babies are likely to catch the disease, with a death rate of 35 per cent.

Dr Fred Kavalier, a general practitioner from north London, says: "The idea behind isolating children with chickenpox is, I presume, to prevent others from catching the disease."

"The infectious period before the appearance of the rash, however, often ensures that the child with chickenpox will have infected his classmates before isolation."

Steps do need to be taken to protect children whose immune system is compromised by disease or drugs, the doctors say, but it is probably better to keep them away from chickenpox rather than the chickenpox away from them.

Action on doctor approved

The Court of Appeal gave its approval yesterday to disciplinary proceedings being brought by the General Medical Council against the Harley Street slimming expert, Dr Sidney Gee.

But the judges agreed that Dr Gee, of Chester Close North, Regent's Park, north London, was entitled to know the full particulars of the charges against him.

It was a year ago that the doctor, who has practices in Harley Street and Rochester, Kent, won more than £100,000 libel damages over the BBC *That's Life* programme which had branded him as a "profiteering, unscrupulous quack".

MP wins Eye libel case

Pressdram, publisher of *Private Eye*, has paid substantial libel damages with costs to Mr Allan Roberts, Labour MP for Booter, over an article which implied that he might be prosecuted for sex offences.

The High Court in Liverpool was told yesterday that the publisher had apologized for any distress caused by the unfounded allegations in an article in 1983.

Tory choice

The chairman of Luton Town Football Club, Mr David Evans, has been chosen as Conservative prospective parliamentary candidate for Welwyn Hatfield. The present Tory MP, Mr Christopher Murphy, is not standing at the next general election.

General election: Murphy, C. (Lab), 15,282; Evans, J. (Cons), 14,994. C. mar. 12,246.

Science report

Radio helps track brown hares' habitat

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Radio transmitters small enough to be attached to wild creatures are used increasingly to solve the mysteries of their daily habits. Information gained by radio has increased knowledge of the life styles of dormice and gamebirds.

Now transmitters have been attached to brown hares as part of an effort to find out why their numbers in Britain seem to be falling.

The hare is a lonely and little researched animal and there is scant statistical evidence about its decline. The brown hare is more common than the smaller Scottish blue hare.

The number of hares shot and the strong impressions of gamekeepers and other country people suggest that hare populations in many counties have fallen in the past 20 years. Scientists from the Game Conservancy caught 15 hares in nets on Hampshire farmland and tracked each by radio for several weeks.

Counting of hares in the area 30 years ago gave an autumn population of 278 of the animals. By the early 1980s fields had been enlarged and there was much less

diversity of crops. A count by the conservancy in the same area disclosed 64 hares.

Radio-tracking showed that the animals often lay in hedges by day and fed in open fields at night. A hare's foraging area might extend to more than 150 acres.

Conservancy staff found three probable reasons for the hare's decline nationally. One was the recent succession of cold springs and the other an apparent increase in the population of foxes, which will attack hares.

The third was the destruction of hedges to enlarge fields and the cultivation of wide stretches of single crops. Hares are active and have little body fat in which to store food energy if supplies in the fields are low.

They therefore needed, the staff said, a succession of crops which were young at different times of the year, and they liked plenty of hedges to lie in. Modern farming practices denied them both.

Journal of Applied Ecology, vol. 23, no 1 (Blackwell Scientific Publications, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0EL; annual subscription 27s).

Saying no to radioactive waste doesn't make it go away.

Low-level radioactive waste is the by-product of the invaluable services provided by the use of radioactivity in electric power generation, industry, scientific research and medicine. (It includes medical syringes and doctors' gloves, paper towels from the nuclear industry and worn-out industrial instruments).

So, it follows that the nation needs a means of safely disposing of this waste.

In recognition of this fact, Parliament will shortly decide whether it should authorise a Special Development Order for the investigation of four possible disposal sites. Eventually one may be chosen for development. Which is where UK Nirex Ltd comes in.

It is our job to implement the Government's strategy for the safe and efficient disposal of this low-level waste. It is our wish to provide anyone who asks with information about our proposals.

Of course, we haven't the space here to tell you all about low-level radioactivity. Or why intermediate and high-level waste is managed separately.

But if you'd like to know, please write for our Fact File to Peter Curd, at UK Nirex Ltd, Information Office, Curie Avenue, Harwell, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0RH.

We can give you the reasons why saying no to low-level radioactive waste is no solution.



United Kingdom Nirex Limited

Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive.

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MORE JETS, LESS LAG.



15-30. LONDON
FLIGHT ARRIVES.

17-17. ARUBA
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-17. CURACAO
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-20. ANTIGUA
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

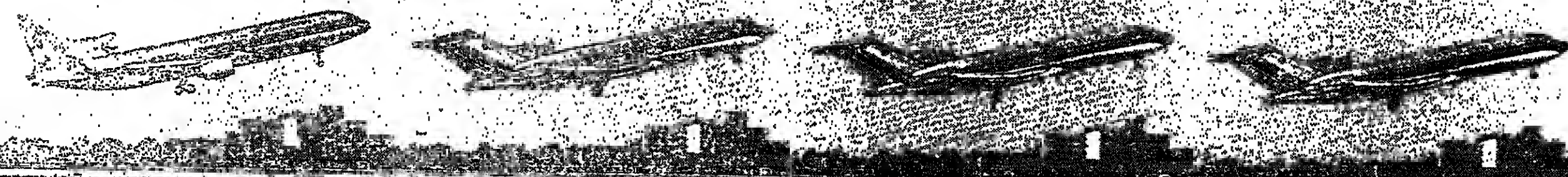


17-20. PORT OF SPAIN
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-30. ORLANDO
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-30. LAS VEGAS
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-30. PANAMA CITY
CONNECTION DEPARTS.



17-30. CALI
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-35. TAMPA
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-35. PENSACOLA
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-35. BARBADOS
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

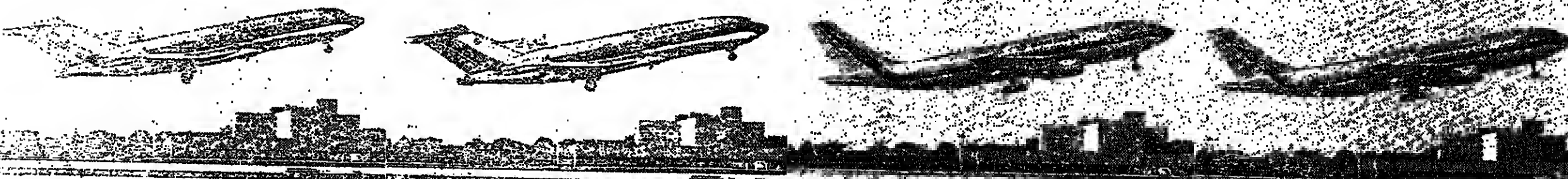


17-35. ST. MAARTEN
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

17-41. NEW ORLEANS
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

18-00. GUATEMALA
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

18-17. BAHIAQUILLA
CONNECTION DEPARTS.



18-20. KINGSTON
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

18-20. MONTEGO BAY
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

18-20. ATLANTA
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

18-45. SAN JUAN
CONNECTION DEPARTS.



19-15. SAN JOSE
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

19-15. CHARLOTTE
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

19-15. GREENSBORO
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

19-25. DALLAS/FORT WORTH
CONNECTION DEPARTS.

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مركزنا في الامارات

Gloom and violence in wake of South Africa's cross-border raids

Attacks destroy peace mission

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

The South African bombs that blasted African National Congress bases in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana have also destroyed the Commonwealth peace mission in South Africa.

Although British officials yesterday expressed vain hopes that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) would continue its bid to promote a dialogue between Pretoria and black South Africans, Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, made clear his view that the imposition of economic sanctions was now the only way of bringing an end to apartheid.

In an angrily worded statement, Mr Ramphal said that South Africa had "declared war against peace in southern Africa".

Arguing that the Commonwealth's peace mission had been doing too well for Pretoria's liking, he stated that South Africa had responded "in the most brutally orchestrated manner to our effort to end apartheid by peaceful means".

In remarks which were clearly directed at Britain's persistent refusal to countenance economic sanctions, he

added: "What more do Western countries need to disengage from South Africa and ostracize it from human society in both economic and political terms?"

"Those who are supine now must never speak again in righteous terms in the name of justice, morality or freedom; especially those whose policies help apartheid."

A new confrontation within the Commonwealth now seems certain, between Britain and the overwhelming majority of the members of the 49-nation body who support economic sanctions, when a mini-summit is held later this year to consider a report by the EPG.

The report is due to be completed next month, probably in advance of a United Nations-sponsored conference on sanctions against South Africa due to be held in Paris from June 16 to 20.

Members of the group, who had travelled back to South Africa from Zambia only hours before the attacks took place, prematurely ended their mission yesterday.

Members were flying back to London last night after meeting South African Cabinet ministers.

Clearly embarrassed by the timing of the raids, British Government ministers expressed their anger at the South African action.

Mr Leo Evans, the South African Charge d'Affaires, was summoned to the Foreign Office to be given a severe dressing down by Mrs Lynda Chalker, the Minister of State responsible for Africa.

In the Commons Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, strongly condemned the violation of the sovereignty of three Commonwealth countries and deplored the loss of life involved.

The decision to set up the EPG was taken at the Commonwealth summit in Nassau last October.

The group was trying to put together a package in which Pretoria would legalize the ANC and release Mr Nelson Mandela, the jailed ANC leader, in return for the ANC declaring a truce in its guerrilla struggle and pledging to end violence.

Over the past few days, however, there had been signs that their peace plan had been running into opposition from both the South Africans and the ANC.



Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, leaving the bombed ANC offices in central Harare yesterday.

Ten die as rival groups clash in Cape township

Cape Town (Reuters) - At least 10 men have died in two days of bloody clashes between rival groups of blacks in a South African squatter camp. Doctors treating the wounded said yesterday they feared the death toll might be higher.

Police said the 10 died at Crossroads camp near Cape Town, where they estimated about 800 shacks were destroyed by fire.

Local doctors said more than 30 people were hurt. One doctor said he had seen the body of a victim of earlier rioting being set alight as it lay on a dirt road in the camp, which houses many thousands of poor blacks.

Hundreds of homeless families camped out on the perimeter of the camp.

The sound of gunfire echoed through the corrugated iron dwellings as black radicals fought with conservative black vigilantes, accused by residents of being sponsored by state agencies.

The fighting took place a few miles from government offices where a Commonwealth group was due yesterday to continue talks aimed at reconciling South Africa's white-dominated Government with its anti-apartheid opponents.

The rioting began during a weekend in which 12 blacks were killed throughout the country.

Police said riot officers in armoured troop carriers patrolled the camp yesterday as tensions remained high.

Four women and a child were burnt to death overnight after a petrol bomb attack on a house at Kagiso near Johannesburg.

Riot police fired shotguns to disperse a crowd stoning a police vehicle, killing one black man at Mthembu near Paarl in Cape Province, scene of several riots.

Another black youth died when police opened fire with shotguns to disperse a crowd at Naas in eastern Transvaal, police added.

More than 1,500 people have been killed in 27 months of rioting and South African state radio has hinted that the authorities may soon crack down on unrest.

NZ calls off talks with France

Wellington (AFP) - New Zealand suspended exploratory talks in Switzerland to settle the Rainbow Warrior affair because of trade sanctions by France and recent remarks by the French Defence Minister, M Andre Giraud.

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, said his country was not going to negotiate under duress.

Murder charge

Sydney (Reuters) - A mother drowned her children in the bath and then tried to kill herself, a court here was told. Sherrice Christine Robert-Jones was charged with murdering her son and daughter after giving them tranquilizers.

Bomb arrest

Ajaccio (Reuters) - Police arrested a man in connection with the bomb attack which killed two people in Corsica last week after finding explosive in his house, judicial sources here said.

Iraqi reply

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq confirmed yesterday for the first time that its warplanes attacked a train in south-west Iran last Wednesday, which it said was being loaded with troops and equipment for a Gulf war offensive. Iran said at least 77 people were killed and 300 wounded in the raid.

Ex-PM dies

Baghdad (Reuters) - The former Iraqi Prime Minister, Taher Yahya, has died in his home town of Tikrit, north of here. Yahya, aged 73, played a prominent role in the "free officers" movement, which led the 1958 revolution that toppled the monarchy and founded the republic.

Burnt to death

Bangkok (Reuters) - Fourteen Thai passengers were burnt to death when a tour coach caught fire about 60 miles north of here.

Viper farm

Peking (Reuters) - Shanghai has set up its first viper farm, with room to raise 10,000 of the venomous snakes. They will be used for medical purposes while the flesh will be eaten by people in south China, where it is a delicacy.

Cat out of bag

Rajshahi, Bangladesh (Reuters) - A cat jumped out of a woman passenger's bag as a Bangladesh Airlines plane was about to take off on a domestic flight from Rajshahi to Dhaka. The pilot ordered a search and the flight was delayed as the cat romped up and down on the seats.

Passtoors gets 10 years for treason

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg



Helene Passtoors (left), who was convicted of treason in South Africa even though she holds Dutch and Belgian citizenship, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg.

Mr Justice Spoelstra told Ms Passtoors, aged 44, who said she helped the African National Congress because she felt it her duty to fight racism: "You are not punished for your convictions but for the acts flowing from them."

Ms Passtoors, former wife of Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch fugitive who has been in the Netherlands embassy in Pretoria since he escaped from police custody last July, was acquitted last week of terrorism. The judge found her guilty of treason because, he said, although not a South African citizen she owed allegiance to the state.

She had assisted Mr de Jonge in establishing an arms cache near Johannesburg.

Continuing controversy over the Chernobyl disaster

Moscow dismisses use of containment buildings

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet Union has no intention of re-thinking its controversial policy of siting nuclear reactors near heavily populated areas as a result of the Chernobyl disaster. It is also dismissive of the type of radiation containment vessels being incorporated into plants in the West as a key safety factor.

This unrepentant response to the disaster was spelt out yesterday at a special briefing by Mr Ivan Yemilianov, deputy chief of the Soviet Energy Equipment Institute and one of the chief designers of the RBMK-type reactors, one of which caught fire with such dangerous consequences on April 26th.

"Experience shows that containment vessels do not guarantee complete safety. Those of the type used in the West cannot stand very high pressures thrusting upwards and are easily fractured," he said.

"The vessels are also dangerous because personnel may be lured into a false sense of security by them."

Mr Yemilianov, a winner of the Lenin Prize and one of the founding fathers of the large Soviet nuclear power industry, also defended the Kremlin's policy of coupling reactors, a practice which some experts argue greatly increases the risk of disaster.

But he did acknowledge that the building housing reactor number three at Chernobyl, which was situated "a few hundred metres" from the one which caught fire, may have been damaged.

The expert said that outside Leningrad, the second largest Soviet city, the coupled nuclear reactors were about a mile apart. "Operating coupled reactors is by no means inferior to operating them individually," he asserted.

"So far there are no signs of any reconsideration here of the concept of siting nuclear reactors in the vicinity of human settlement," he said during a 90-minute question and answer session that left

some of the main aspects of the world's worst nuclear accident still without any clear explanation.

Some of the small group of Western reporters attending the briefing at the headquarters of the Novosti news agency later expressed surprise at the complacent tone adopted by Mr Yemilianov, whose appearance was part of a concerted campaign to reassure the world about the consequences of the disaster.

Mr Yemilianov dismissed suggestions of any design fault

part of a rundown for routine maintenance, although there had been a "momentary" 10-second power burst up to 50 per cent. He gave no adequate reason for this sudden burst, which has been identified as the main direct cause leading to the explosion.

Mr Yemilianov added to the controversy about the Soviet Union's delay in informing the rest of the world about the massive leak of radioactivity until the night of April 28, when he said in answer to a question from an American correspondent that the inquiry headed by Mr Boris Shcherbina had been appointed on the day of the disaster, "April 26th".

Western diplomats said later that if the commission had indeed been established so rapidly, it was unclear why it had been unable to convey any information on the true scale of the disaster to the Kremlin until April 28th.

Describing the current situation at the stricken plant, where work to clear the contaminated debris is being conducted by a 19-tonne remote-controlled bulldozer, Mr Yemilianov said: "We are operating to establish a complete cooling system to protect the damaged reactor inside its concrete covering in which it will remain for an indefinite period."

"There is now no chain reaction. The damaged reactor is in a deep, sub-critical condition which poses no threat of uncontrolled nuclear reactions."

He went on to outline a detailed picture of the efforts to entomb the reactor and freeze the earth around it to prevent any radiation leaking through into the shallow Ukrainian water table.

Mr Yemilianov, who spoke more like a salesman for a tried and successful product rather than one whose whole mode of operation remains suspect, recounted that power generation would eventually re-start at Chernobyl from the undamaged reactors.

Israeli doctor says time was lost for victims

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Precious time was wasted after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in starting basic medical tests on the victims, Dr Yair Reisman said in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The Israeli doctor was speaking after arriving back from Moscow, where he had been part of the team brought in to perform bone marrow operations.

The time loss, he said, was due to the lack of any forward planning and it was likely that a similar mistake would occur if such an accident were to happen in a Western country. He said doctors, scientists and politicians needed to realize this and to learn from the

mistakes of Chernobyl.

What should have been done, he explained, was to carry out immediate issue typing on those who had been exposed to radiation. This was easy shortly after exposure, but became more and more difficult as time went by.

He said that, in all, 299 patients had been examined at the scene, and of these only 35 had needed to be sent to Moscow for operations. Some - he did not say how many - had died before treatment. Others had been so ill that they could not wait for the bone marrow operation and had been given foetal liver transplants instead.

Shutdown call by Greens

From Our Correspondent, Bonn

The West German Green Party is demanding the immediate closure of all nuclear plants, and is making its political co-operation with the Social Democrats (SPD) dependent upon their support.

The Greens form a coalition Government with the SPD in Hesse, and have been flirting with the idea of similar alliances in Lower Saxony - where an election will be held on June 15 - and in Bonn.

However, 800 delegates at a three-day Greens congress in Hanover, which ended yesterday, voted to end the coalition in Hesse if the SPD would not agree to the closure of seven nuclear plants in the state by the end of this year.

in Lower Saxony, where the Christian Democrat state Government is looking shaky, was also made dependent upon the SPD producing a concrete plan for getting rid of all atomic installations.

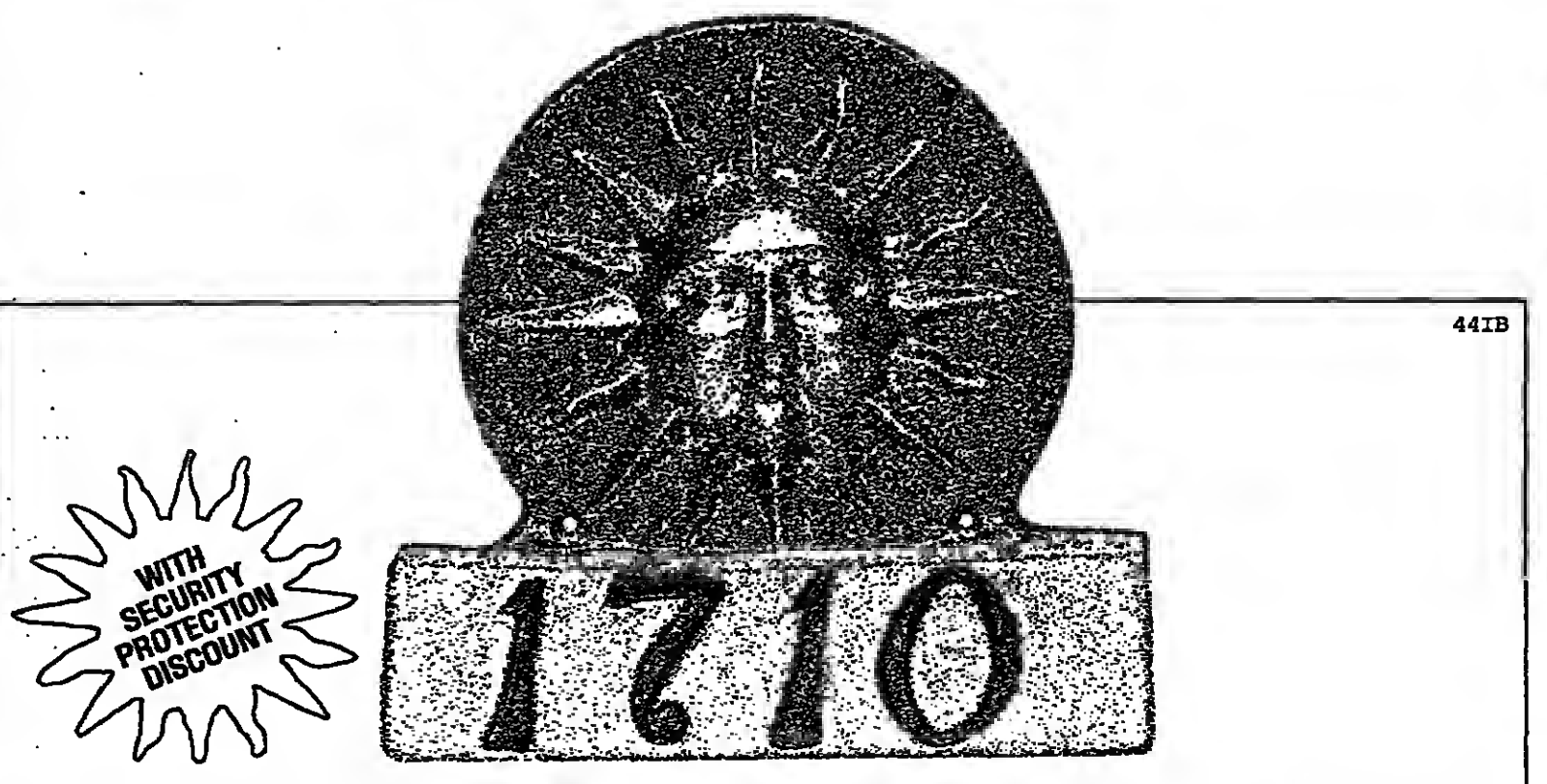
With an eye on the federal election due on January 25, the Greens agreed they would not support an SPD candidate for Chancellor who was not prepared to shut down all nuclear plants immediately.

Delegates also voted to drop their system of parliamentary rotation, whereby Green MPs step down after two years, or in mid-term, to make way for shadow colleagues. But it was agreed that Green politicians could not stand for re-election after serving for four years.

Mass protests: About 30,000 people took part in anti-nuclear demonstrations in south-west Germany and West Berlin during the German Whitmas weekend.

Like the Greens in Hanover, they called on Bonn for an immediate departure from nuclear power and demanded a plebiscite on the further use of atomic energy.

At Wackersdorf in Bavaria there were serious clashes between police and demonstrators at the building site of a nuclear reprocessing plant. In two days of bitter fighting demonstrators tried to cut and bulldoze their way through the site fence, throwing stones, steel balls and petrol bombs.



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Mitterrand speaks up for cohabitation but keeps his options open

From Diana Geddes, Paris

In his first public comment on how he sees his role in the "cohabitation" arrangement with the right-wing Government, President Mitterrand has ruled out an early dissolution of Parliament. But he has left open the possibility of his resignation before the end of his mandate in 1988.

During his traditional Ascension "pilgrimage" to the Solre rock in Burgundy, Mr Mitterrand said he intended to see that the experiment of political cohabitation between left and right worked as harmoniously as possible. At the same time he would remain vigilant that "certain limits" were not passed.

"My first duty is to allow the majority elected by the people to govern," he said. "The parliamentary majority has every right to have its views adopted... I do not intend to prevent the Government from governing. I do not mean to wage a guerrilla war and shall not do so."

But Mitterrand insisted that he had a second duty "to intervene every time a decision could harm the unity of the French people, could appear unjust, or could exclude part of the population".

He said he saw his role as that of a judge protecting

minorities from possible injustices.

As President he had three main weapons: calling a referendum, dissolving Parliament or resigning. The use of the first two he ruled out, describing the referendum as "an ineffective weapon" and maintaining that the dissolution of Parliament was only of interest after a presidential election, never before.

He preferred to leave his resignation in a typical Mitterrand fog, while leaving his options wide open. He claimed that he did not know when his presidency would end, but he insisted that he was the only person with the power to bring it to an end prematurely.

He had never concerned himself with the problem of an eventual re-election. "I never set down in my mind that I should be President a second time," he said.

Asked what he thought of the recent claims by Socialist leaders that he was the only possible Socialist presidential candidate, he said: "It is very kind of them, but their statements have been made totally independently of me. For many years, they have been used to me leading their struggle... One day, they

must learn to do without me." Mr Mitterrand will be 70 next October.

Asked about his spectacular rise in the opinion polls since the defeat of his party in the general election two months ago, Mr Mitterrand said he felt that the people were grateful to him for avoiding the political crisis which many had feared under cohabitation.

The latest polls show Mr Mitterrand's confidence and popularity ratings at their highest level for more than four years.

Cohabitation has also greatly benefited M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, who now finds himself ahead of all his political rivals on the right. M Denis Baudouin, M Chirac's spokesman and one of his closest colleagues, said he felt cohabitation was working very well.

To say that it is a love affair is false," M Baudouin said at the weekend. "But to say that it is (mutual) hatred is also false. We are civilized people, and both sides are behaving in a fitting manner."

There is a certain wariness but not suspicion. Both the President and M Chirac are legalists, and both respect the function of the other and seek to apply the constitution.



A warm welcome for a pilot from the USS Coral Sea, which took part in the bombing of Libya, at his Virginia base.

Portugal and US discuss terrorism

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The US Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, discussed terrorism with President Soares of Portugal during a brief visit to Lisbon yesterday.

Portugal has gone along with the EEC decision to limit the number of Libyan diplomats, but most Portuguese were opposed to the American bombing of Tripoli.

A few hours before Mr Weinberger arrived, the Portuguese terrorist organization, FP-25, which has received funds from Libya, fired a mortar round into the grounds of Nato headquarters in Lisbon. It was the eighth terrorist attack this year.

American use of the Portuguese air base at Lajes in the Azores, especially now that Spain is negotiating to reduce the presence of the US military in Spain, was also discussed.

MADRID: The Spanish Government has warned Colonel Gaddafi that it is awaiting a Madrid magistrate's finding before deciding whether to expel the Libyan acting head of mission, who has been accused of ordering and financing planned terrorist attacks in Madrid and Lisbon on US and Jewish targets (Richard Wigg writes).

Peres argues for a peaceful campaign against Syrians

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Syria can be attacked with diplomatic or political weapons if it continues to support international terrorism, Mr Shimon Peres told the Knesset at the start of its summer session yesterday.

The Israeli Prime Minister said there was no need to resort to military means to deal with Syrian-backed terrorism.

His remarks were a further attempt to end speculation that Israel was about to retaliate against Syria for its alleged part in planning the bombing of an El Al jumbo jet at Heathrow last month.

Mr Peres welcomed the recent denial by President Assad of Syria that his country had anything to do with the incident. But the test will be whether or not Syria does something to stop supporting terrorism.

Earlier in the day, Mr Peres met with Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Foreign Minister, for discussions on international terrorism.

Mr Peres said he believed there were already signs that the closer co-operation against those states supporting terrorism, agreed at the Tokyo summit, was having an effect. Colonel Gaddafi was isolated in the Arab World, he said, and President Assad had been forced to explain his position.

In a separate meeting, Signor Andreotti explained to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, that Italy preferred to use non-military action against terrorism. Mr Shamir, however, felt that weapons were often the best. The two foreign ministers had a surprisingly brief discussion about the Palestinian problem. According to the Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, both agreed that the five-year-old Venice Declaration on the Middle East, which sets out the EEC's policy, was "not operative".

The declaration says there must be a role for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in any negotiated settlement, and has therefore never been taken seriously in Israel. The Foreign Ministry here was therefore well pleased that such an important member of the EEC's Council of Ministers now agreed that the declaration was not working.

Although Mr Peres has been playing down the threat of war with Syria over terrorism, there has been continuing pressure from Israeli military sources about a Syrian buildup in south Lebanon. Sources here say that SS missiles are soon to be deployed in the Bekaa Valley.

Eight die as missile hits plane

Nairobi (Reuters) - Eight people, including a South African-born worker for the rock music charity Band Aid, died when rebels shot down their plane with a missile in southern Sudan, the American relief agency World Vision said yesterday.

The agency named the Band Aid worker as Mr Mark Fletcher, who was in his 20s. He had been in Sudan for about three months.

The Right Rev John Milau, Anglican Bishop in Sudan, and the Governor of Lakes Province, Mr Makour Deshegal, also died when the Sudanese military aircraft was brought down.

The plane was on a flight from Rumbek, scene of fierce fighting between rebel and government forces, to Wau, where Mr Fletcher was based. He and Bishop Milau had been discussing refugee aid with World Vision and church officials.

VATICAN CITY: The Sudanese marathon runner Omar Khalifa carried the Sport Aid torch to St Peter's Square yesterday, where he was greeted by the Pope.

He is to carry the torch to 12 European capitals before reaching the United Nations in New York on Sunday.

Union boss killed in Philippines

Angeles City (AP) - Unidentified gunmen yesterday shot dead the leader of a recent strike at Clark Air Base in the Philippines after forcing his car off the road, military authorities said.

Remegio Simbillo, aged 44, was shot in the back and head, said Lieutenant-Colonel Amado Espino of the Angeles metropolitan command.

Colonel Espino said Mr Simbillo had told him he had been receiving death threats since shortly after settlement of the strike, which kept Filipino employees at the US bases of Clark and Subic Bay away from work for 11 days in March.

The officer said authorities were looking into the possibility that the killing was related to the strike. Mr Simbillo was president of the Filipino Civilian Employees Association branch for Clark and three smaller US military facilities.

Colonel Espino said Mr Simbillo was with a bodyguard be had hired because of telephoned death threats. He said the bodyguard, Mr Rufino Gamero, aged 33, told officers that he, too, was about to be shot when one of the gunmen intervened, saying they had already hit their target.

Kidnap protesters take over Managua embassy

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The West German embassy in Managua has been occupied by about 60 people protesting about the abduction of eight West German aid workers on Saturday by anti-Sandinista Contra guerrillas.

The protesters, who took over the building late on Sunday night, want a message sent to President Reagan - who is seeking congressional approval for a further \$100 million (£65.3 million) in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels - urging him to use his influence with the Contras to see that the captives are released.

Twelve West German volunteers, who were building homes for peasant families displaced by the guerrilla war, were captured when Contras belonging to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) attacked the Jacinto Baca farming co-operative, 220 miles south-east of the capital.

Four volunteers escaped as they were being led away. One was shot in the buttocks and is recovering in hospital. Four of the remaining eight are women.

Frauline Regina Christiansen, 33, a sociologist from Hamburg, one of those who escaped, said the Contras surrounded their house and sprayed it with automatic weapon fire. Her impression was that they had come specifically to kidnap internationalists, as foreign aid volunteers are known.

It is the third time in less than a year that West German civilians working in Nicaragua have been abducted by Contras. It is also the third time the West German embassy has been taken over in protest.

BONN: West Germany yesterday condemned the takeover of its embassy in Nicaragua and urged the protesters to abandon their action (Reuters reports).

American and Briton reach Nepal summit

Kathmandu (AP) - An American and a British climber have conquered the rugged 26,899 ft Mount Cho-Oyu, Nepal's Tourism Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry said James Frush, aged 35, a lawyer from Seattle, Washington, the leader of the eight-man expedition, and David Hamblin, aged 37, a Briton working in Seattle, reached the summit on May 8 and stayed about 30 minutes, raising the flags of the US, Britain and Nepal.

The two climbed without artificial oxygen supplies or support from Sherpa guides.

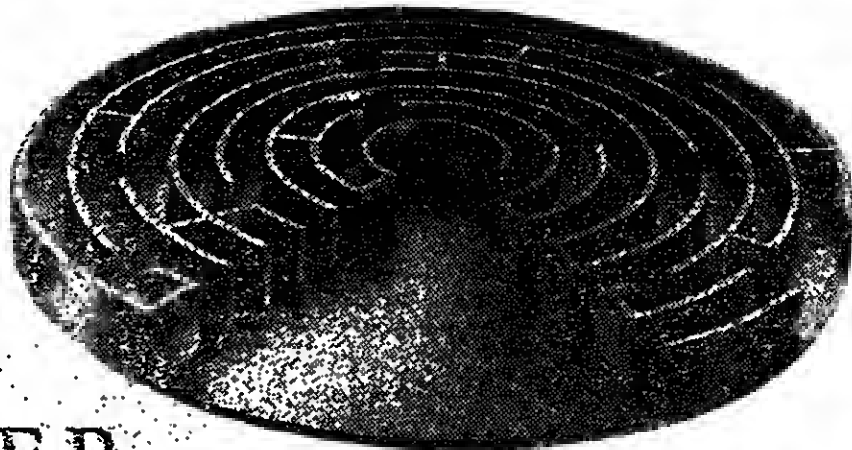
Oslo families ask why soldiers died

Oslo - Relatives of the 16 Norwegian soldiers killed by an avalanche while on winter exercises last March have requested a meeting with Mrs Helen Boesterud, the Justice Minister, to complain of a lack of co-operation from the Defence Department in their efforts to discover what went wrong (Tony Samstag writes).

In most cases, the relatives have received an official letter or telegram of condolence followed by silence.

The soldiers were killed after being sent into the avalanche-prone Vassdalen valley.

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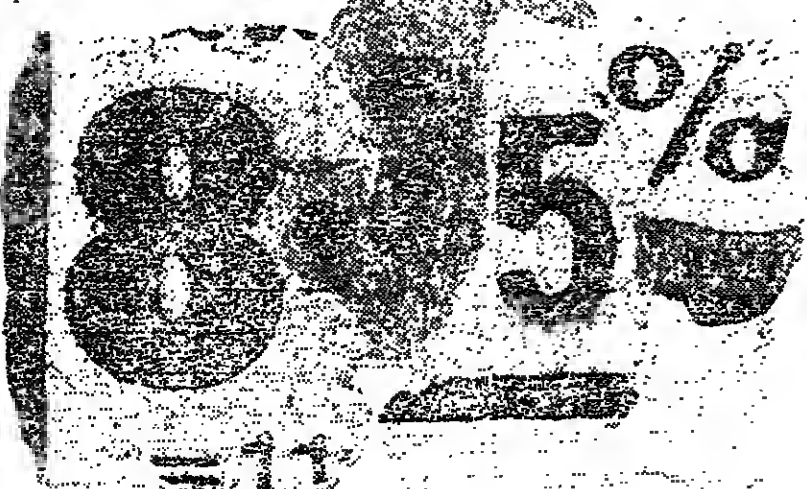


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H i g h I n t e r e s t

سكوا بنك اسكتلندا

Dominican poll tense as ruling party candidate claims victory

Santo Domingo (AP) — Señor Jacobo Majluta, the ruling party's candidate, has declared himself winner of the Dominican Republic presidential election even though returns show him trailing Señor Joaquín Balaguer, the opposition leader.

Señor Majluta's victory claim at a press conference on Sunday night, only a few hours after the tally had been temporarily suspended by the Central Elections Board, called the entire electoral process into question.

He called for a recount and demanded that two members of the three-man elections board step down. International and national election observers, including Archbishop Nicolás Jesús de López Rodríguez, have endorsed the conduct of the election.

Shortly after Señor Majluta told reporters, "We won the May 15 elections... I won," military officers went on national television and radio to urge that the public remain calm.

Soldiers and counter-insurgency police have patrolled the streets in cities and towns across this Caribbean nation

of six million since Friday's elections.

Señor Balaguer's aides said he refused to respond to Señor Majluta's declaration.

Earlier on Sunday, the elections board credited Señor Balaguer, aged 78, of the centre-right Social Christian Reformist Party, with a lead of 35,489 votes over Señor Majluta, aged 51, of the centre-left Dominican Revolutionary Party.

With 92 per cent of the voting districts reporting, Señor Balaguer had 799,968 votes, or 40.04 per cent, to Señor Majluta's 764,509 votes, or 38.26 per cent.

Señor Juan Bosch, aged 76, of the left-wing Dominican Liberation Party, won most of the rest of the votes for president that have been counted so far — 351,749, or 17.61 per cent.

Señor Majluta claimed at his news conference that his own computer tallies showed him with a 3,000-vote lead over Señor Balaguer.

He also charged that thousands of Dominicans had been disenfranchised because more than 100,000 potentially valid votes were rejected or put on hold.



Señor Majluta (left) claiming victory in the Dominican presidential election, while Señor Balaguer, who is leading the ruling party's candidate in the count, refuses to comment.

Argentina adapts to stability

Rise in prices casts doubt on future of economic reform

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

For decades Argentina has had the dubious distinction of having one of the world's unhealthiest economies.

Yet in the past 10 months Argentines have been trying to accustom themselves to the longest period of price stability and the lowest inflation in a decade, and to the international acclaim.

But a recent heating up of inflation, after seven months of record low rates, has led analysts to examine the past successes and problems still facing the Austral plan, the adjustment programme initiated on June 14, 1985.

By mid-June last year, when the Economics Minister, Señor Juan Sourrouille, announced the plan, inflation was heading for a monthly rate of more than 35 per cent. During the plan's first seven months total inflation was 37.9 per cent.

At the same time, Argentina's decade-old economic stagnation had taken a turn for the worse, with gross domestic product falling 4.4 per cent in 1985. With the return of price and currency stability, economic activity also picked up.

During the last quarter of 1985 and the first of 1986 industrial production increased by 20 per cent.

The statistics are reflected

in everyday life. Grocery stores' shelves now hold a wider variety and larger quantity of goods. Household appliances and cars are available for purchase on credit — unthinkable with the previous rates of inflation — and factories are working overtime.

However, when inflation shot up to 4.6 per cent in March and stayed at 4.7 per cent in April, the pressures on the Austral plan became more obvious. Analysts are questioning whether the drop was only the transitory result of the wage/price controls imposed by the plan, and whether or not the plan's April 4 stage-two modifications can promote growth in real terms.

They have focused on six areas of concern for the consolidation of the acknowledged successes of the Government's economic policy: a wage/price spiral, interest rates, exchange rates, the state sector, business attitudes and the international context.

Pressures from the trade unions are strong for the Government to grant wage increases above the rate of inflation forecast in this year's budget. That would in turn produce demands from the business sector for higher prices. The Government has so far firmly resisted union pressure.

Only a week ago they threatened to withdraw from the consultation talks and are warning of another general strike, which would be the fifth since the return to democracy 2½ years ago.

On the other hand, the high real rates of interest maintained under the plan have been blamed by business for restricting growth possibilities. Although real interest rates are the lowest in 11 years, they are still ranging from 6 to 8 per cent a month for first-line companies and credit is scarce.

Exchange rate parity for the austral, the new currency introduced as part of the anti-inflation campaign, was maintained without modification until April 4. Since then it has been subject to mini-devaluations, totalling 4.9 per cent since June 1985.

Economists and businessmen are also concerned about the prospects for any rapid restructuring of the state sector.

In addition to its internal economic adjustments, Argentina's future is gravely conditioned by two external factors. With a \$48 billion foreign debt, international interest rates and a climate of understanding among foreign creditors clearly mark potential limits for Argentine stability.

Chinese to return Taiwan aircraft

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

The deadlock over the return of a Taiwan-owned Boeing 747 cargo aircraft, which was diverted to China while on a flight from Bangkok to Hong Kong two weeks ago, was broken yesterday when Chinese aviation officials agreed to have it flown to Hong Kong by one of their pilots within the next day or two.

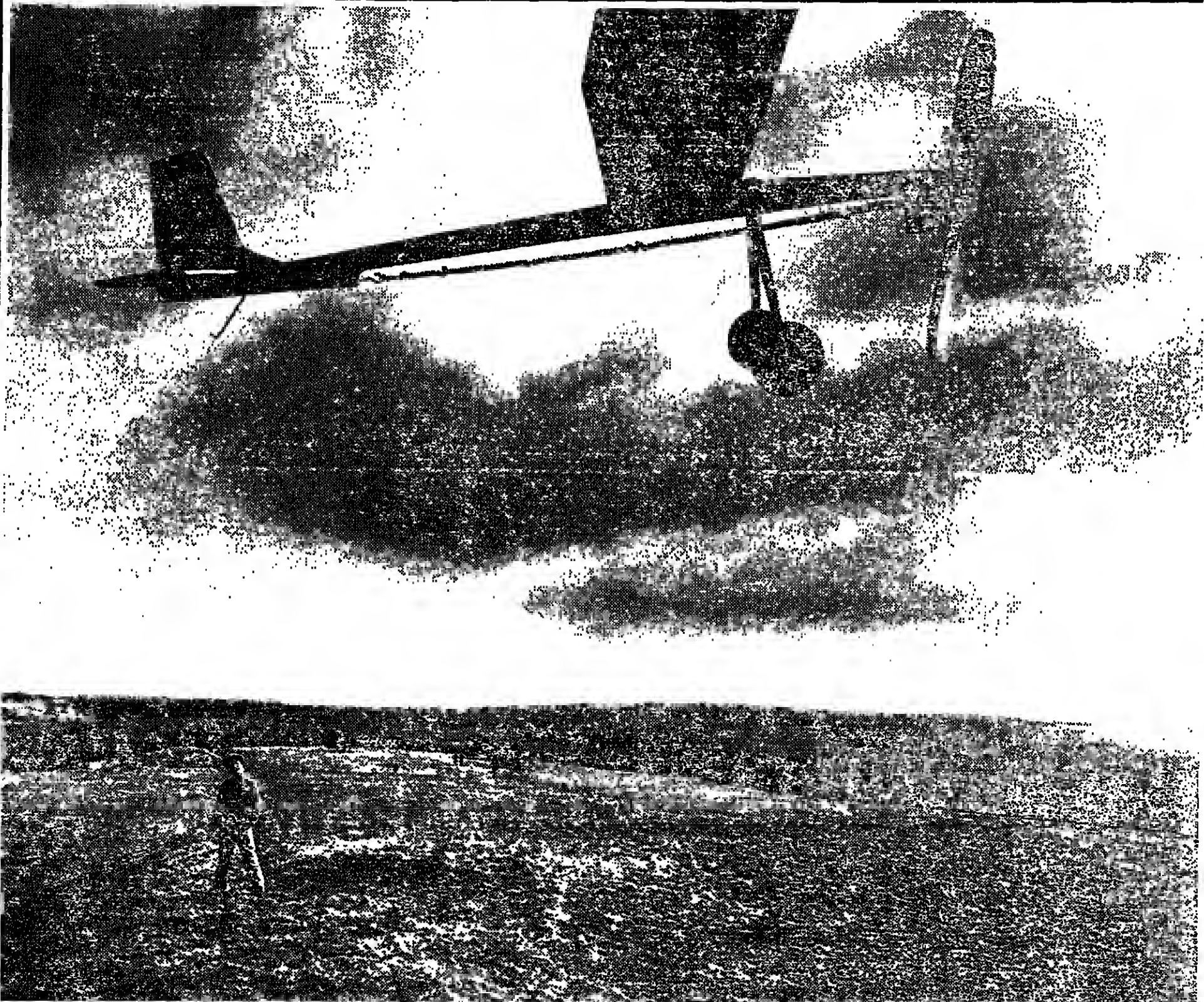
The two crew members who do not want to stay in China will be released at the same time, but Mr Wang Xijue, the pilot, is to remain in China.

Although the agreement appeared to be a diplomatic victory for Taiwan, which had refused to send a pilot to Canton to pick up the aircraft, observers said the moral vic-

tory went to China, which behaved with restraint and conspicuous goodwill in accordance with its recent policy of smile diplomacy towards Taiwan.

The incident is the first official contact between Taiwan and mainland officials since the Communist victory over the Nationalists in 1949. Whether it will lead to other negotiations over technical matters, or even political talks about the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland, is impossible to say.

Taiwan's official policy — that it will have no contact with Peking — has now been breached in the interests of concern for the two crew



Martial law protest

Taipei (Reuter) — Hundreds of police armed with clubs rioted a Buddhist temple in Taipei yesterday where crowds of demonstrators were demanding an end to martial law.

The demonstration marked the 38th anniversary of the imposition of martial law, under which many constitu-

tional rights, including the right to form new political parties, are suspended.

About 500 people, chanting "down with martial law", waving banners and singing Taiwanese folk songs, crammed into the courtyard of the Dragon Mountain temple, the largest in Taipei.

Royal visit bonanza for Japan

From David Watts Tokyo

The Princess of Wales not only lured Japanese into the streets to see some royal glamour during her tour, she also turned their yen for British goods into cash.

Department stores all over the country staged British fairs or exhibitions, and virtually all reported record business.

The Mitsukoshi department store in Tokyo, which was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, took 140 million yen (about £580,000) over five days, much more than expected. Whisky, clothing, biscuits, jams and chocolates all did their bit.

At Takashimaya, another big Tokyo store, a turnover of 600 million yen at its import fair had been expected, but the total reached 800 million. Much of the extra was attributed to the "Diana boom".

At the Matsuzakaya store in Osaka, 1,000 gold medals to commemorate the visit were sold in two weeks. Sales of British goods were up by about 15 per cent, as was the number of shoppers.

So far the strong yen is not having much effect on the prices of British goods in Japanese shops, partly because some middlemen are reluctant to pass on the benefits of the stronger currency. But Scotch whisky is coming down in price.

Clothing sales might have been even higher had the Princess shown off more new dresses. The Japanese love to have everything new. They were too polite to say so, but they had been hoping all her outfits would be ones worn for the first time in public.

Asia bows to rhino campaign

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

Conservationists heading a campaign to save the world's dwindling stock of rhinoceroses, which has fallen from 70,000 in 1970 to about 11,500 today, say they are making progress with a campaign to persuade Asian countries to ban all trade in rhino horn.

The horn is used widely in traditional Chinese medicines as an aphrodisiac and for the treatment of fevers.

Dr Esmond Bradley Martin, an American geographer based in Nairobi, who leads an international Save the Rhino campaign, said: "Success in halting the international trade in rhino products in eastern Asia will, in the long run, depend on whether Singapore can be persuaded to close down its market, and whether China will stop exporting patent medicines containing rhino horn."

The World Wildlife Fund is funding the present campaign, with support from the New York Zoological Society, the African Fund for Endangered Wildlife and the Columbus Zoo in Ohio.

They have turned to trying to stop the traditional use of rhino horn in Chinese and other eastern medicines after achieving only limited success in an effort to stop the poaching of rhinos.

Dr Martin has visited 13 Asian countries in the past six months, and says that the campaign has achieved significant success. In the late 1970s, medicine shops in eastern Asia were using almost five tons of rhino horn a year. This is now down to about 1½ tons.

Paris roses go astray

Paris — Almost half of the rose bushes planted in the public parks and gardens here are stolen before they have a chance to flower (Diana Geddes writes).

Of the 67,000 bushes planted last winter, 30,000 have already disappeared despite regular patrols day and night by the French capital's 200 park attendants.

While roses appear to be the most popular, other plants and shrubs are also taken, particularly azaleas and rhododendrons.

Of more than two million plants cultivated every year for use in the city's 335 parks and gardens, a fifth are destined to replace those stolen by the plant thieves.

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Gandhi says Colombo moving to military solution of Tamil crisis

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As Tamil separatist guerrillas blew up bridges and roads in northern Sri Lanka yesterday, the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said that the Colombo Government appeared to be moving towards a military solution to the Tamil problem and no longer trusted a political solution.

Renewed military action by the Sri Lankan Army in the rebel-dominated northern peninsula of Jaffna, and a determined statement from President Jayewardene vowing to "crush the terrorist menace", have put additional difficulties in the way of the Indian initiative to start peace talks in the ethnic conflict.

thinking on the problem by diluting proposals discussed 10 days ago with an Indian delegation in Colombo. "We thought the talks had been good and a solution was possible," he said. But before he left on a six-day tour of Africa, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner met him and it appeared that his Government's thinking was changing, Mr Gandhi added.

The Sri Lankan High Commissioner, Mr Bernard Tillekaratne, met the leader of the Indian delegation, Mr P. Chidambaram, a junior minister and a Tamil, at the



Rescuers remove an injured passenger from the wreckage of an excursion train which derailed in Virginia yesterday, injuring 128 people and blocking two main lines (below).

Kurds gain ground in Iraq highlands

By Hazhir Teimourian

One of the two main military organizations of the three to four million Kurds in Iraq has expelled government forces from an area of the northern highlands estimated by observers to be more than 500 miles square.

A spokesman for the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iraq, led by the brothers Massud and Idriss Barzani, now based in Iran, said in a telephone interview from Damascus, Syria, that it was also about to attack the strategically-placed town of Dohok, on the international highway linking Baghdad and Turkey.

Iraq has remained silent on the claim, but it is known that it has had to switch the best of its troops to the war front with Iran, leaving the defence of the north to second-rate conscripts and poorly trained, part-time militiamen, many of whom are Kurdish and sympathetic to the guerrillas.

If the party managed to cut the highway it would stop the movement of hundreds of lorries carrying important supplies from Turkey and Europe to Baghdad. It would also threaten a vital pipeline

Turkey has warned Iran that, unless it restrains the party, an Iranian ally in the war against President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, from threatening the pipeline and the highway, it will send troops into northern Iraq to defend its interests.

Bridges blown up to delay troops

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

Fighting between government troops backed by helicopter gunships and Tamil separatist guerrillas continued for the third day yesterday in the Northern Province.

The guerrillas blew up the Thaliaddy causeway and a bridge between Pallai and Sorovpattu in an attempt to prevent troops from moving along roads in the province.

A security source said this was the biggest movement of troops on northern roads since they had been confined to barracks after the ceasefire

negotiated with Tamil separatists in June last year.

"Troops have moved on the roads since then but till last weekend no concerted attempt was made by them to wrest control of the roads from the Tamil terrorists and to reimpose their authority," he said.

Reports from Jaffna indicate a mass movement of troops, with residents expressing fears that the Government was planning an offensive. But government sources said no large offensive was planned

and the movement of troops was slow.

Nineteen Tamil guerrillas are reported to have been killed over the weekend.

Sri Lanka's Army chief, Lieutenant-General Cyril Ranatunga, visited Jaffna and met Tamil elders. He said troops were exercising "maximum restraint and caution".

Meanwhile, the Tamil United Liberation Front appealed to the Government to rescind its order for nearly 200 Tamil state employees to be sent on special leave from yesterday.

Zealots riot over poll defeat

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

Islamic fundamentalists went on the rampage in southern Bangladesh, setting a police station on fire and breaking into a bank, after election officials declared that their candidate had failed to be re-elected to Parliament, police and witnesses said.

At least seven people were killed and more than 300 wounded when security forces opened fire to quell rioting in two rural constituencies at the weekend. Four people, including a woman and her one-year-old child, died when riot police fired into a crowd of 10,000 besieging a local police station.

About 100 supporters of the Islamic United Movement were arrested on charges of arson and looting. Authorities said that 15 policemen were injured in the Mathbaria rural constituency, where an independent candidate was declared elected.

Near the resort town of Cox's Bazaar gun battles flared, and petrol bombs and grenades were thrown during clashes between supporters of the Government-backed Jatiyo Party and the opposition Awami League. Police said three people were killed and more than 45 wounded. Elections in 14 constituencies, where voting had previously been suspended because of violence, were held on Sunday and voting was scheduled for 11 others yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Jatiyo Party gained a majority in Parliament, winning 149 of the 288 seats where counting has been completed. It is followed by the Awami League with 73 seats. On May 7, 300 constituencies went to the polls.

Stalemate: Police in boats converged from four directions to end a two-day siege of two villages by more than 10,000 people armed with spears and bows in the Brahmanbaria district yesterday.

Liberals bear brunt of voter resistance

Parties set sights on welfare state

The Christian Democrats in The Netherlands, led by Mr Ruud Lubbers, are campaigning on the election slogan "Let Lubbers finish the job". In the second of a two-part series, Robert Schull, our Amsterdam correspondent, examines whether "finishing the job" means dismantling what was, with Sweden, perhaps the most comprehensive welfare state on earth.

While Chernobyl may have delivered the coup de grace to the present coalition's majority in the Lower House, it is the fall from electoral grace of the Liberals, the junior partner, that is the most crippling blow.

The Liberals are somewhat unfairly seen as the party that wants to dismantle the welfare state. As the Dutch tend to do things thoroughly, their welfare state is probably even more firmly entrenched than in Sweden, the example usually cited. But at a cost.

As unemployment soared after the mid-1970s oil crisis to reach a level unparalleled in Europe, public spending in The Netherlands also rose to unparalleled heights.

From the start, the centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats and Liberals made clear that one of their main aims would be to put the country's finances on a more even keel.

Four years ago, when the Government of Mr Ruud Lubbers came to power, Holland was spending about a quarter of its income on social benefits. Although a surgeon's lancet was used rather than an axe, by the end of 1982 the Government was cutting back drastically on public expenditure, trimming benefits for the unemployed, invalids, pensioners, widows and orphans.

Those on the dole, for instance, fell back to the minimum income level - still high by most West European standards at about £250 a month for a single person aged over 23 with no children - far more rapidly than in the past.

In many respects, the economic programme has had considerable success. The public borrowing requirement was brought down from nearly 12 per cent of GNP to less than 7 per cent. Business and industry have clearly picked up and exports are booming.

What has not materialised is the Government's promise that jobs would be generated. Although unemployment has fallen statistically from about 890,000 four years ago to about 680,000 now, this is



Part 2

largely cosmetic, a manoeuvre copied from the Thatcher Government by which certain categories of job-seekers are no longer registered as such.

The Government is now arguing that if its policies did not bring unemployment way down at least it brought it to a standstill.

Just as the country's financial health seemed to be improving, oil prices collapsed. Although not an oil-producer, The Netherlands produces and exports vast quantities of natural gas, its only real natural resource, the prices of which are linked to oil prices. Revenues have fallen dramatically, so the next Government will have to envisage even further cuts in public spending.

The Christian Democrats claim that their programme for the next four years will reduce unemployment to



Mr Ruud Lubbers, youth but little electoral appeal.

500,000. Mr Lubbers wants to achieve this by continuing the present coalition and its economic policies, requiring further spending cuts of about £2.5 billion over the next four years.

While it is clear that this is what the Christian Democrats mean by their election slogan "Let Lubbers finish the job", it does not seem to be harming the party's electoral chances.

Opinion polls more or less consistently predict that the party will retain its 45 seats in the 150-seat Lower House. This is probably due mainly to the great personal prestige of Mr Lubbers.

The losses his Liberal partners are likely to suffer are probably not due so much to the policies they advocate, which do not differ greatly from those of Mr Lubbers, but to the lack of appeal of Mr Ed Nijpels, the Liberals' young leader. Concluded

In the year to 31st January '86, the Halifax lent over £5.2 billion, gave over 235,000 new loans, granted 106,000 improvement loans, opened its millionth Cardcash account and raised assets 18.9% to £24,365 million.



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Cardcash - a major success

Many of our investors' savings schemes were improved during 1985 and members responded by investing a record amount of new money with the Society. One of our major successes was Cardcash. By the end of the year this had attracted over a million new savings accounts.

New sources of finance

Most of the funds needed to support our lending programme in 1985 came from personal investors - and this will continue to be so. But we also raised an additional £575 million in wholesale money in 1985. We were the first society to make a Eurobond issue when in October 1985 we issued a £150 million Floating Rate Note, followed by a

"We achieved the objectives we set"

points taken from the speech by Richard Homby Chairman of the Society at the AGM on 19th May, 1986

further £200 million issue in January 1986. In November 1985 we became the first private sector institution to issue index-linked stock, to match planned index-linked lending to housing associations.

New bill means new opportunities

Our members' needs change and we have to be able to satisfy those needs. The new legislation will ease restrictions and that is why - in the interest of our members and our ability to meet their needs - we welcome it and shall seek their support for the adoption of new powers.

Mutuality works

In an area as socially sensitive as housing, where so much still remains to be done, it would be sad indeed if the vehicle of mutuality, which has been tried and trusted

over many years (and the 9 million members of the Halifax bear witness to it) had to be abandoned because building societies were denied the means to meet new competition and adapt their services to the changing needs of their members.

Commitment in the inner city

Our urban renewal and inner-city projects went ahead successfully: by the end of the year we were financing 82 special housing projects. Half of these were urban renewal schemes, with another 24 "sheltered" schemes for the elderly. We have in mind - if members approve - to form a new housing subsidiary under the new legislation. If local authorities co-operate by making suitable inner-city and other land available, this should be capable of managing the development of 3,000 dwellings a year by 1990.

A busy year

1985 was again a busy and successful year for the Halifax, and 1986 has started well. I am grateful to the 9 million members of the Society, for their confidence and continued support.

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Briton in coma reacts to her fiancé's touch

Hollywood, Florida (Reuters) - A British tourist beaten into a coma and left for dead last week responded to her fiancé's touch, squeezing his hand as he played blaring music at her hospital bedside.

It was the first sign of improvement in Miss Kathryn Jones, aged 27, a nurse, who has been unconscious for six days since being dragged from a public phone booth in Miami Beach, sexually assaulted and dumped in a

swamp. Her fiancé, Mr Roger Jones, a social worker in Southampton, said he had been playing music by her favourite rock groups, Dire Straits and Men at Work, when she responded on Sunday. Her condition is listed as critical but stable.

Flights from London for Miss Jones's relatives were paid for by Eastern Airlines, and more than \$3,000 (£2,000) has flowed into a fund to pay their expenses.



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Vertical text on the right margin, including a scale and the word 'INFORMATION'.

Burying the future in a nuclear tomb

Under the Baltic, Thomson Prentice finds a possible solution to the vexed and urgent question of British nuclear waste disposal

Downwind from Chernobyl, the first faint chill of a nuclear winter has caused such shivers of anxiety that the possibility of phasing-out nuclear power in Britain has now become an inescapable issue on the political agenda. Although the Government is determined to pursue the planned expansion of atomic energy, radical new attitudes may emerge in the run-up to the next general election in an attempt to quell public concern.

But even if a decision to dismantle nuclear energy in Britain were eventually taken, two huge tasks stand in the way. The first is that nuclear power cannot simply be switched off. Sweden, the world's first nation to commit itself to such a phase-out, has allowed 30 years to complete the process.

The second, and bigger, problem is how to dispose of nuclear waste, the "almost mystically evil" spoor created by the industry, which can threaten humanity for thousands of years. Nuclear waste has to be dealt with whether the power stations stand or fall. But Britain has, in the eyes of many experts, fallen far behind other nations in confronting the challenge.

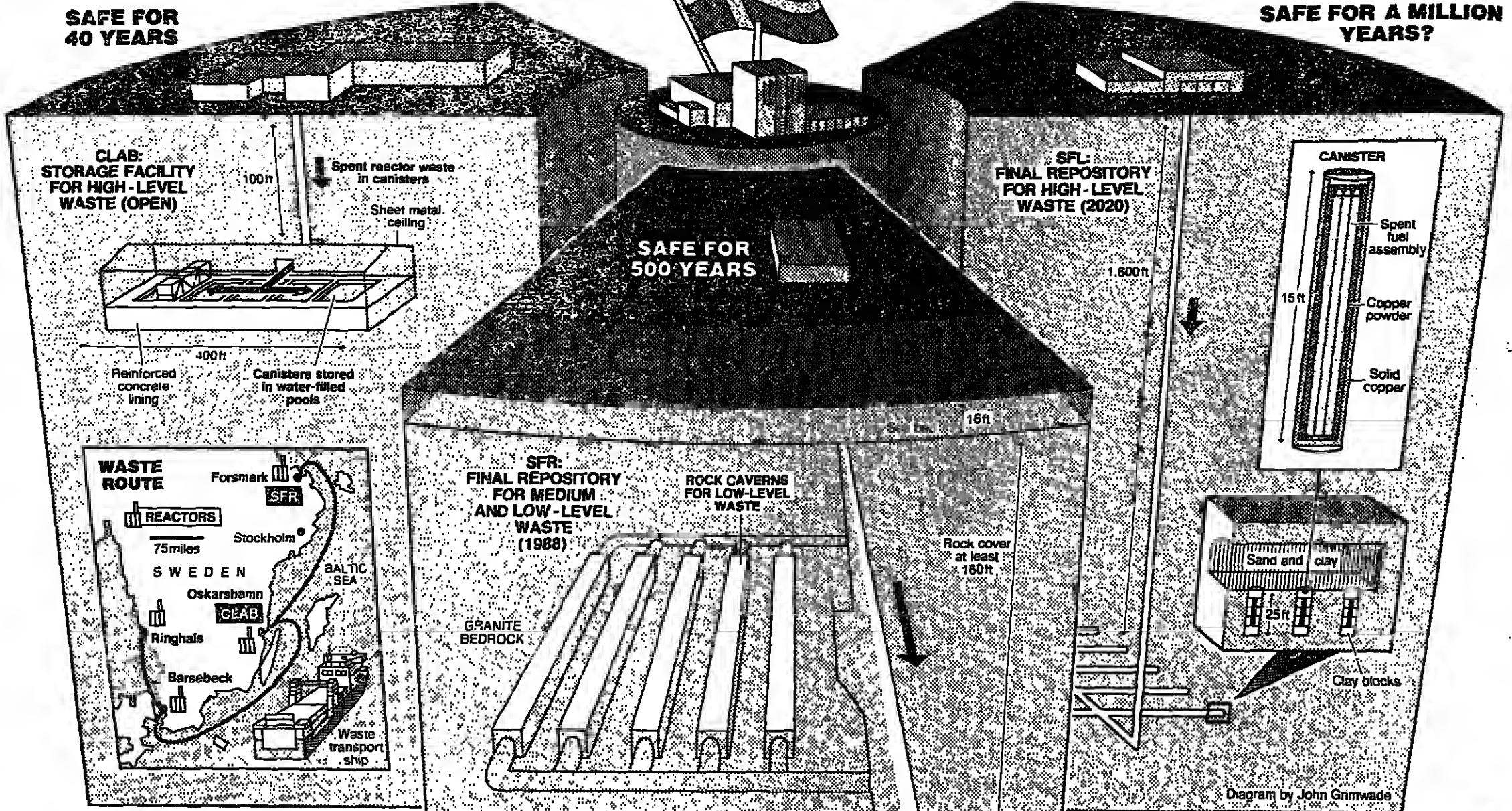
Ten years ago, a Royal Commission said: "The UK now appears conspicuously backward among nations with significant nuclear programmes in its consideration and funding of studies related to geological disposal of radioactive waste."

Earlier this year, the House of Commons all-party environment committee investigating the state of the industry, reported: "All that we have seen confirms that impression, save that we are nearly ten years further behind."

The committee visited nuclear plants in Britain, France, Sweden, West Germany, the United States and Canada last year and studied their plans for the storage and final disposal of radioactive waste. It was the Swedish solution that impressed them most.

They saw the Swedish plan of how to keep the nuclear nightmare at bay for a million years. And they were taken down a tunnel below the bed of the Baltic, and shown the granite tomb where much of the country's radioactive waste will be buried for ever.

Sweden's determination to abolish nuclear power stations by the year 2010 has been cast in granite by the Chernobyl catastrophe. It was Swedish scientists at the Forsmark station, 100 miles north of Stockholm, who first detected the radiation from the Ukraine. At first, they be-



lieved from monitoring the sudden new levels that a serious leak had occurred at the plant itself. About 600 workers were rapidly evacuated in a well-rehearsed procedure that had been last tested only three months before. It seemed Sweden's most-fared scenario was actually taking place.

For some years, the Swedes have been applying to the entombment of radioactive waste the sort of devotion that the ancient Egyptians gave to the burial of their Pharaohs. They are systematically protecting their waste against all the combined forces of man and nature, from the threat of nuclear war to the advent of the next Ice Age.

The day after Chernobyl's radioactivity was first detected, a massive underground cavern, lined with reinforced concrete and steel, was officially opened at Oskarshamn, on the south-east coast. It cost £120 million to dig this "interim" site for 3,000 tonnes of spent fuel, and will operate for 40 years. By then, the Swedes plan to have found their "final repository" where all long-lived nuclear waste can be safely stored.

Below the Baltic sea-bed, another extraordinary project is nearing completion. Stretching more than half a mile from the Forsmark station, two tunnels lead several

hundred feet below the seabed and into a labyrinth of huge chambers blasted out of granite. They in turn are being linked to vast, silo-shaped caverns, 150 feet high, 75 feet wide, lined with concrete. Into a honeycomb of concrete cells within each silo, remotely-controlled transporters will drop "leak-proof" packages of intermediate-level radioactive waste from all 12 of the country's nuclear plants.

When these "coffins" are in place, starting in 1988, and all the cells filled, this awesome nuclear dustbin will be back-filled and plugged with a concrete lid to 2010, and the Swedes believe that for the next 500 years — the hazardous lifetime of the waste — there is no chance of it being breached.

Britain's disposal of such waste has been to dump it in concrete containers 600 miles out into the Atlantic, until a moratorium on that method was imposed in 1983; or to bury it in clay trenches about 25 feet deep at Drigg, near Sellafield. Intermediate-level waste is stored underwater in bunkers at Sellafield or on site at other power plants.

The environment committee has recommended that Britain gives much more emphasis to researching disposal options such as the Forsmark undersea project.

Research on a fully constructed deep geological site, perhaps similar to the Swedish

plan, is "urgently needed", the MPs' report stated. A search has begun for a new site for low-level waste to supplement the trenches at Drigg, Ose potential site is at Elstow in Bedfordshire. Other sites are being sought for the disposal of intermediate-level waste.

But there are no plans to dispose of high-level waste. At present it is kept in liquid form at Sellafield. The prospect is of storing it for 50 years or more in glass and metal

blocks until it has cooled. By then a permanent disposal site for it may have been found.

Sweden, too, is searching for a final repository for its most dangerous radioactive waste, which remains active for thousands of years. A site is still to be chosen, but it is likely to involve deep caverns in granite, excavated more than 1500 feet below ground level.

According to this plan, produced by the Swedish Nu-

clear Fuel Supply Company which built Forsmark, spent fuel will be loaded into thick canisters made of copper and lead. These torpedo-like tubes will be slid into boreholes drilled in the cavern floor.

What makes this form of disposal so attractive? The answer lies in a report to the Stockholm government on the strength and durability of the canisters. "The evidence is that no breaching of a copper

canister with a thickness of 100mm can be expected during the first million years after closure of the repository", the report said. "Even on pessimistic assumptions, a canister with this thickness would remain unbreached for at least 100,000 years... the plan is to use a copper thickness of 100mm."

Impressive as the plans are, the Swedish authorities have not yet committed themselves to implementing them, believing that time is on their side for improvements to be found. But the government has said the plan is acceptable "from the viewpoint of safety and radiation protection."

It isn't quite a million-year guarantee, but as one Swedish scientist says: "It certainly has a reassuring feel to it". In the aftermath of Chernobyl, Britain — like Sweden — needs all the reassurance it can get.

Other nations are far ahead of Britain in their plans for nuclear waste disposal.

- West Germany: A salt mine at Asse in Lower Saxony is used for all levels of waste, which is buried 2,000-3,000 feet underground in huge caverns. The mine has been used for research and a similar repository is being built near-by at Gorleben. A disused iron ore mine at Konrad, near Saltzgitter is also being further excavated to store low and intermediate-level waste.
- United States: Experimental underground dumps are being excavated in salt, granite and — at Hanford in Washington state — basalt, in a government research programme. Each state is responsible for disposing of its own low-level waste.
- Canada: The gigantic granite formation known as the Cana-

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When pain must have a purpose

Today a new law on vivisection is granted the Royal Assent. But it is already drawing fire

Today, the first new piece of legislation in 110 years governing animal experiments will receive the Royal Assent. It has taken David Mellor, junior minister at the Home Office, two White Papers, numerous compromises, hours of negotiations and three years of endeavour — and he is elated.

In the camp of the animal rights movement, however, the Act is hardly seen as a cause for celebration. It is felt that it will make the situation worse, or at best no different. "It will protect the experimenters, not the animals," says Jan Creamer, director of the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

In 1876, when the Cruelty to Animals Act came into force, fewer than 300 animal experiments were taking place annually. In 1983, the numbers had grown to three and a half million and public opinion had become increasingly vociferous. The Government decided more regulation was required.

"Most people do not want animal experiments to be stopped", David Mellor told the Royal Society of Medicine. "They want the purpose of the work to be rigorously scrutinized and the pain of suffering to be kept to a minimum."

The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 will not end experiments in certain areas — such as cosmetics, tobacco, alcohol, and behavioural, psychological and warfare research — which the animal rights lobby has sought. Its success will very much depend upon the commitment of the junior minister responsible, particularly as the Act's enabling powers will mean that future changes can be made without fresh legislation.

Under the 1876 Act, almost anyone could obtain a licence to carry out experiments without an obligation to justify the value of the experiment; pain was a purpose.

Bands of pain will be established, and if the animal goes beyond that stipulation it will be humanely killed. In addition, in each place of research a member of staff, aided by a vet, will be appointed to care for the animals' welfare.

The Animal Procedures Committee will replace the present Advisory Committee on Animal Experiments. It will advise the minister, monitor the issuing of licences and make its first report after two years.

The issuing of licences for projects will have a system of appeal and the number of inspectors responsible for issuing the licences and for inspecting 500 premises where experiments take place will increase eventually to 21. For the first time, too, the Act will allow the re-use of animals in experiments and microsurgery.

"What we have now clearly said", Mellor insists, "is that no pain is acceptable unless it passes very stiff criteria."

The objectors say that those "stiff criteria" are going to be decided by scientists who have a vested interest in the continuation of animal experiments. "It is scientists who will decide on the issue of project licences", says Steve Melvor of the British Union Against Vivisection, "and it is they who will decide what is an acceptable level of pain even though two government committees have said it is impossible to lay down objective criteria."

Clive Hollands, founder of the Campaign for Reform in the Royal Society, and the Institute for Medical Ethics — have each issued guidelines on working with animals or have set up working parties to examine the issues.

After the Bill has become law, in about three months' time, it will take from two to five years before its effect becomes apparent. Animal welfare organizations, such as the RSPCA, who have given the Act "cautious support", will make their final judgement once practice matches David Mellor's commitment.

Yvonne Roberts

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 955

ACROSS

- 1 Oboe musician (6)
- 5 Bass brass (4)
- 8 Refund (5)
- 9 Adult (5,2)
- 11 Confuse (8)
- 13 Be deflated (4)
- 15 Dissolute Hogarth story (5,8)
- 17 Culinary coating (1,1,1,1,1)
- 18 Without interruption (8)
- 21 Backache (7)
- 22 Glacial scratches (5)
- 23 Nautical mile (4)
- 24 Paschal time (6)

DOWN

- 2 Increased (5)
- 3 Typewriter lever (3)
- 4 Measured revenue (6)
- 5 Jog (4)
- 6 Servitude (7)
- 7 Pickwick landlady (3,7)
- 10 Pre-Easter Sunday (4,9)
- 12 Vigour (4)
- 14 Seaweed culture (4)
- 16 Relative (7)
- 19 Lord, have mercy (5)
- 20 Attend (4)
- 22 Mayday call (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO NO 954

ACROSS: 1 Elbow 4 Hexapod 8 Coast 9 Loathed 10 Monarchy 11 Tutti 23 Clearly 24 Surge

DOWN: 1 Encamp 2 Brain 3 Water-ice 4 Half-heartedly 5 Xmas 6 Fahlavi 7 Dodgem 12 Aconites 14 Obviate 15 Foisted 16 Advice 19 Alter 20 Thor

سكنا عن الاموال

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Suiting the wide boys

Men's summer clothes offer bags of fashion scope. And baggy is the word to describe the wide-legged, pleat-fronted trousers that are the lynch-pin of the lightweight wardrobe. Shirts, cotton sweaters and the all-important jackets are also bold, over-sized and generously proportioned. Worn together, these clothes are reshaping the male fashion silhouette and turning the skiooziest of men into wide boys.

The outward movement started with sweatshirts and casual wear, grew with hanging shirt tails, and has now taken over more

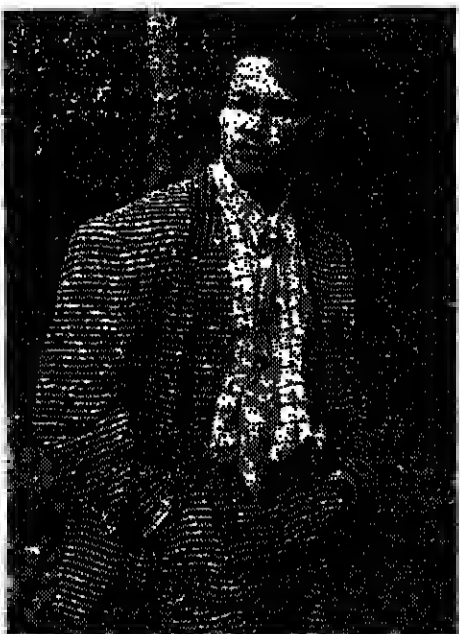
Sharp angles and a loose fit redolent of times past are the key summer looks for men

tailored clothes. The new summer menswear is all about cut and shape, with jackets and trousers sliced out of linens and cottons to give sharp angles but a loose fit. The easy tailoring is

putting young men back into suits, or at least into cotton jackets that team up with the wide trousers. If the pleat-front pant is the all-pervasive style below the waist, the jacket has a strong fashion identity as well. It has wide shoulders, lightly padded and slightly rounded. The body is square, the back cut straight as a die, and a single row of buttons (three for high fashion) outnumber the double-breasted styles.

Designers are experimenting with the jacket, making it very long or paring away the collar and revers, to produce a "Professor Higgins" cardigan in cloth or a Nehru tunic. These look best as a suit, rather than as isolated garments and take the formal two-piece a long way away from the cool, wool classics designed for the aspirin executive. Fabric innovations also make news this summer. There are textured cottons, slub silks, woven checks or shiny rayon — the kind of finishes that suggested bookies, Teds and wide boys to previous generations.

The new tailoring is for young men, who see it as weekend wear or whose jobs demand a high fashion profile — but not a formal one. It may be worn with a shirt and tie — or equally with a T-shirt or open neck. The more regular summer jacket is fitted to the body and comes from the chain stores in fabrics that are summer staples: madras check, seersucker stripes or plain linen and cotton and polyester mixes. The wilder and tamer looks come together in the high fashion image of a light textured suit with a darker and bolder shirt and a formal tie. It has a colonial feel redolent of tropical isles and earlier times. It is also a triumph of fashion over the experience of the British summer.



Square-cut cotton gaberdine jacket (left) £95, pleat-front trousers £59.95, baggy striped cotton shirt £71. All by Nigel Calbourne from Woodhouse, Oxford Street and branches; Apartment, The Lanes, Brighton and The Warehouse, Glasgow. Graphic linen-weave jacket and baggy pants (above) £165, geometric check cotton shirt £30, all by William Tailoring at 33a Kings Road, SW3. Tie by Michiko Koshino. Photographs by Chris Edwick



FEET FIRST

Men's summer shoes are going places. Styles range from the English country gentleman to wilder hippy sandals. Foot spurs, shoes inspired by the playing fields of old England or loafers from the docks of the New World.

Slip-ons and lace-ups share the fashion honours with moccasins. 1 White "cricket" lace-ups £29.99, also in navy from branches of Next for Men.

2 Brown leather open sandals, £39.99 also in black from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street, W1 and branches.

3 Woven leather lace-ups, £87.50 from Charles Jourdan, 39-43 Brompton Road, SW1.

4 Burgundy loafers with a khaki trim £59.99, also in tan or navy from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street and branches.

5 Brown leather moccasins, £165 from Rich Lauren, 143 New Bond Street, W1.

6 Tan leather slip-ons £42.99 from Barrie, 44 South Molton Street, W1 and branches.

Illustrations by Michael Davidson



Sunlight and the OK coral

The call of the wild is echoing through the beauty counters. Long before most of us leave for a sun-kissed holiday isle, we will be painting our faces with colours that might make Gauguin blush.

Vivid coral, exotic orange and stormy violet — often all three together — are the shades of summer for eyes and even for lips, which are given equal focus for this new cosmetic image. It is all more subtle and wearable than it sounds, because eyeshadows are blended together into a sunset of colours, and gold is used to highlight the stronger shades.

Elizabeth Arden's Pulsations are the most striking of this new beauty tribe. "Vibrating blue" is a vivid cobalt eyeshadow, "Passionate" violet and pink make a dramatic duo-shadow, and even cheek colour comes in a very deep rose pink, a rich mauve and a "trembling" coral.

Coral is the key colour in all the ranges and how it is used determines the overall effect. Dior's Les

Above: Exotic earrings hand-painted on wood by Marcia Scott £28.50, necklaces £55, bangles £18.50, Coin necklace by Pellini. Tribal-patterned scarves by Monsoon. All from Liberty, Regent Street, London W1. Make-up by Ruth Sheldon for Chanel using Les Soleils d'Esté colours, with Terre de Feu blusher and Orient lip gloss. Photograph: Nick Briggs

clear grees and reds that are used with a dusting of a new gilded Opera powder.

The bright sunbline colours and moodier lagoon blues of Revlon's LA colours have a healthy California look, with a clear teal green mascara and a very bright orange lipstick — appropriately dubbed "California Sunshine".

Molton Brown's idea of Paradise is more romantic: a nasturtium that fades down to quiet brown and sharp lemon or iridescent pearly shades used only as highlights to a softer base. Even the rich colours like salmon pink, soft coral and deep purple are designed to blend together rather than creating streaks of violet colour across the lids.

While beauty houses are insistent that the sun can harm our skin, these colours demand a sun-kissed colouring: perhaps for that reason, many produce bronze gels and tints to give the right background canvas from a tube or pot, rather than the sun's rays.

FASHDIARY

Pictures of passion

Jean Shrimpton in immaculate polka-dots, photomatched against an abstract background of scattered paint is a striking fashion image. So is a surreal vision of a spectacular sequinned dancer's hat emerging from a hat box on the head of an elegant model.

They are both fashion pictures by Cecil Beaton on exhibition at the Barbican. The general ambience portrays the glamour and elegance of an age when fashion

Cecil Beaton rarely took "snaps", he worked with his subjects just as a stage or film director directs his players, moving the characters within



Shrimpton: Beaton's image of Sixties fashion

had disappeared. One result of the austere war was the now-famous group of photographs of blitzed London. "Fashion is indestructible" is the title of a poignant picture, showing an elegantly clad model amid the rubble of London.

As a fashion designer, Beaton could only have worked for film and theatre, for his designs were caricatures of the fashion at the time. In 1924 he designed costumes for Saki's play *The Watched Pot*.

His working sketches for these outfits are more cartoons than fashion illustrations, with witty eccentric notes written as instructions: "An orange feather fan goes with her carrot silk hair" and "I'm afraid Shaftesbury Avenue and Wardour Street are already a mass of leopard skin, but we must have a little here — it's so nice, even if it is common."

A photograph of two models in voluminous taffeta ballgowns, their arms suspended like puppets and surrounded in ornate swathes of velvet which represent a stage curtain encapsulate Beaton's passion for fashion — and theatre.

Rebecca Tyrrel
Cecil Beaton is at the Barbican Art Gallery until July 20 (review page 19)

Under the hammer

A doll dressed in a waterfall of frills by Zandra Rhodes would be any little girl's fantasy. The dream becomes reality for indulged children and adult collectors, when Sotheby's sell off a unique set of fashion designer dolls this morning.

I first wrote about Chelsea Design's prim Edwardian miss in her navy bloomer suit and Hardy Amies's regal doll with pink and white dress, complexion and bouquet, when the collection went on display at Longleat House two years ago in aid of Save the Children Fund.

The high fashion outfits have worn well, with Sheridan Barnett's hooded cape and Patricia Robert's miniature hand-stitched sweater looking as fresh now as when they were first designed. The death of Laura Ashley gives an

added poignancy to her lyrical outfit: the quintessential Ashley rustic maiden with her smoky blue flower-sprigged skirt and demure frills.

Under the hammer go the delicate dolls with their bisque faces and rosy lips. Even without the designer label outfits, the 31 dolls themselves are a treat, made especially for the exhibition by Lynne and Michael Roche.

The Save the Children Fund will receive the proceeds of Sotheby's sale of these most ritzy of rich children's playthings, which are expected to fetch from £60 to £400 each, according to the status of the designer and the detail in the dress.

Tors, dolls, outomato and textiles is at Sotheby's, 33-35 New Bond Street, London W1, today at 10.30am.

It was a delicate royal compliment — and proof of the serious thought that goes into the Princess of Wales's wardrobe — that she chose to wear a Yuki dress for the gala dinner with Emperor Hirohito last week. The Japanese-born designer (who has also dressed Mrs Thatcher) created a sapphire blue, silky jersey dress suspended in elegant folds from a sequined yoke.

Yuki is not the first of Japan's rising stars to dress the fashion Princess. Haachi, who also works from London,

created the one-shoulder clinging sheath which launched the Dynasty Di image three years ago.

Meanwhile, Bruce Oldfield, the designer who has danced with the Princess of Wales, has launched a bid to capture her twinkling toes. Last week he unveiled a collection of ritzy evening shoes created for royal cobblers Rayne, better known for shoeing the Queen than her daughter-in-law. The five Oldfield shoes, with matching evening pochettes, go on sale in the autumn.



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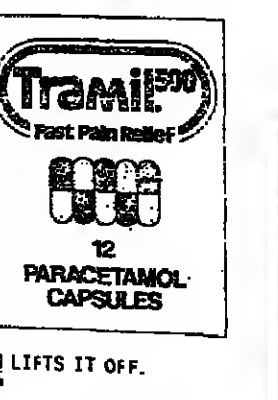
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THE TIMES DIARY

Chats at Chequers

Amid mounting criticism that Mrs Thatcher has lost touch with her backbenches, she has begun an eleventh hour campaign to woo them.

Men only

Dishevelled and at the Hampstead Synagogue over moves to banish women from its mixed choir. For 94 years the synagogue has tolerated female singers in defiance of stricter tenets of the Orthodox faith stipulating segregation of the sexes.

Undermined

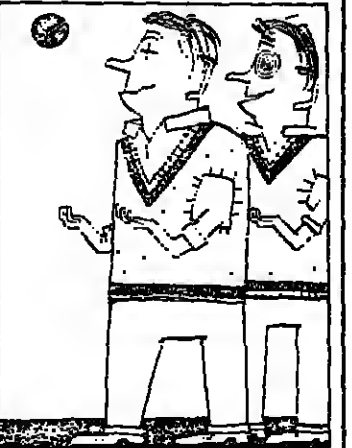
Two recently re-elected Labour councillors who cannot be accused of taking their jobs lightly are Merseyside's Felicity Dowling and Angela Bittill, of Camden.

The National Liberal Club should consider a small reform. It is still relying on women's requests for overnight accommodation with the words "Dear Sir."

Part work

I am loath to carry free plugs in this column but I feel obliged to report that the Oxford Union is about to mount a sponsored assault on the record for the longest-ever debate.

BARRY FANTONI



Which one are you catching?

Monstrous

Dulwich College's political society should be put in the picture. It has just invited Screaming Lord Sutch to lunch, sending the letter care of the Times office at Westminster.

Figuring out

George Walden, the minister with responsibility for higher education, seems in need of some lessons in student economics. In an interview with Oxford Student, to be published next month, Walden tells student union president Matthew Taylor: "When I was at university I received the full grant and got £6 a week as a jazz drummer, and I've never been so well off in my life."

The South African government's decision to attack African National Congress centres in Harare, Gaborone and Lusaka has effectively destroyed the efforts of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to promote "dialogue" between Pretoria and the ANC.

Botha's slap in the face for the West

by Jack Spence

Indeed, during the group's visit to South Africa last week, expectations were raised by the statement by the foreign minister, P. W. Botha, that there was a "potential chance that we can make progress in pursuing an end to violence."

There may well have been a fierce debate about the merits of military force between the defence establishment and the representatives of the Department of Foreign Affairs who, under P. W. Botha's leadership, have tended to favour diplomatic rather than military solutions to South Africa's problems in the region as a whole.

The attack on Lusaka might also have been aimed at undermining President Kaunda's position, especially as he recently expressed confidence in the EPG's role and has been critical of the ANC's reluctance to take its proposals seriously.

The author is Professor of Politics at Leicester University.

confidence in the EPG's role and has been critical of the ANC's reluctance to take its proposals seriously.

The attack on Zimbabwe is at first surprising: Neil van Heerden, deputy director-general of foreign affairs, claimed recently that "areas of common concern had thus far succeeded in producing a 'safety net' in relations between the two states; Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe prime minister, has been punctilious in avoiding provocative gestures or allowing the ANC to operate militarily from his country.

Western governments, especially the British and American, will be dismayed by this latest display of South Africa's military might. The EPG's failure to carry out its mission successfully will help erode the middle ground which western conservatives have tried to hold in their efforts to avoid a resort to sanctions and at the same time find strategies for producing change which would avoid revolutionary upheaval over the longer term.

The author is Professor of Politics at Leicester University.

Harry Judge asks the most important education question of all

Who should run the schools?

In 1901 Sidney Webb wrote, "Our educational machinery in England has got into a notable mess. The following year a determined Conservative government pressed through a new framework for educational administration and policy making. It is that machinery which was, in all important respects, incorporated in the 1944 Act and still survives. In Britain, education has been a national service, locally administered."

Now, once again, it is in a notable mess. The Audit Commission's recent report added a sober accountant's emphasis to the debate. As a general election approaches, so - surprisingly - the state of education climbs to the top of the agenda. At the same time, the struggle for the succession to Sir Keith Joseph becomes more public, so clarifying the issues. The battle is going to be within the parties, not between them, and the argument about the control of education rather than its content or standards.

A generation ago, in 1964, the issues were clearer. A Labour government vigorously encouraged the local education authorities, who had managed the service since 1902, to introduce a national system of comprehensive schooling.

The partnership between government and local authorities was threatened in the 1960s in two ways. First, national policies - notably in the matter of comprehensives - were to override local preference. Secondly, politicians and others began to mutter that the partnership was getting altogether too cosy.

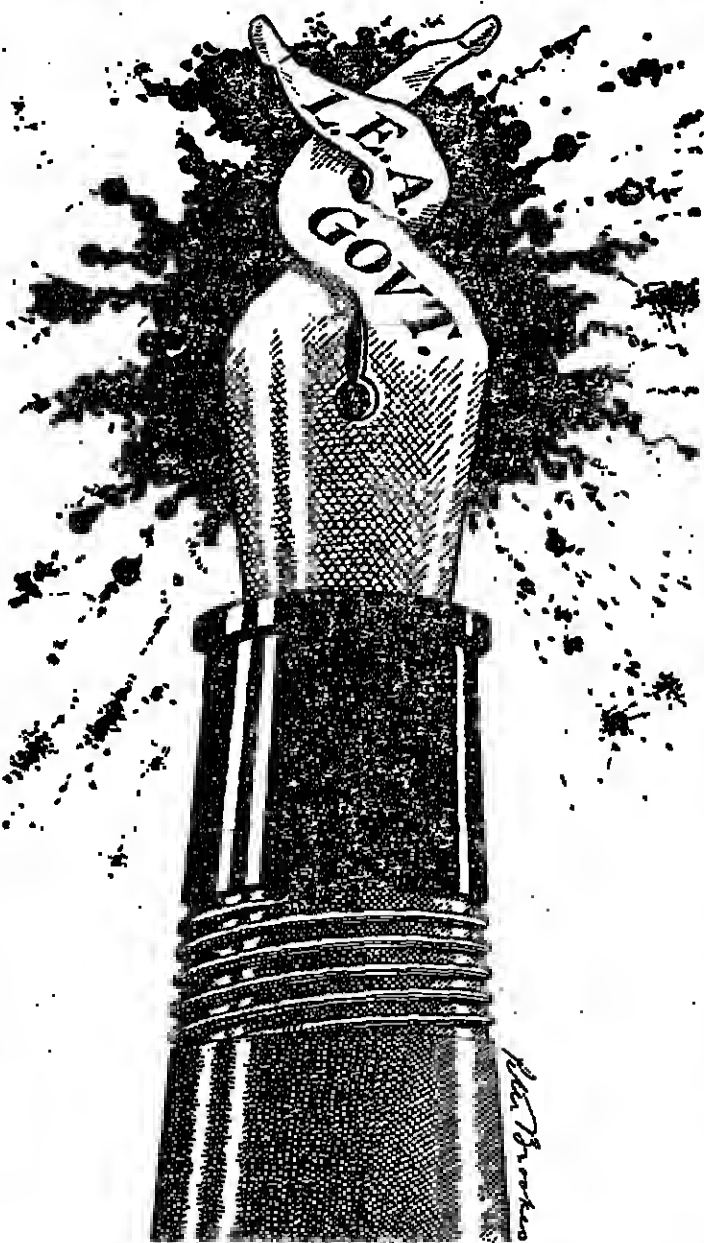
Now, 20 years later, the partnership system which was well enough adapted to an age of expansion has faltered at a time of contraction. Because of the declining birth rate, there are fewer pupils in the schools, and the spare capacity cannot be painlessly removed.

I live in a city which has several hundred empty places in its upper schools alone and does not know what to do about them. So tensions rise between central government, which provides most of the cash, and local government, which spends it and grumbles about not having enough (which is true) and wastes what it has (which is also true).

Then, of course, there is the unremitting awfulness of the mood in schools and among teachers. The latter have persuaded themselves, and there is plenty of evidence to hand, that they are undervalued. They are, to be sure, underpaid so that good people are deserting teaching or refusing to join its ranks in the first place. There is no crisis more urgent and deep-seated than this.

It is a bitter irony that the "action" taken by teachers diminishes still further the satisfactions and status of their work and progressively alienates public and parental sympathy. And, again, there is the fog of responsibility: the local education authorities employ the teachers but the Secretary of State behaves as though he were their boss.

Whitehall and Westminster, since the beginning of the 1960s, have been aggressively imperialist, claiming more and more of the educational territory and becoming less certain as to whether or not they wish to be genuinely responsible for it. Both main parties assume that a national curriculum is required. They take it for granted that they should define it, possibly through quangos. They also take it for granted that it is their responsibility to decree what teachers should



be taught. They also take it for granted that it is their responsibility to decree what teachers should

know and how they should be trained. They claim to know better than elected LEAs how educational resources should be distributed at the grass roots.

A government which believes in deregulation has regulated and centralized. Its problem now is two-fold. On the one hand, it has claimed effective responsibility for the education service. Hereafter, if that service does not perform well there can be no other scapegoat. In future everybody will know whom to blame.

At the same time, government has correctly asserted that the balance of power and responsibility among the partners must be re-examined and re-adjusted. But it has proceeded to do so unilaterally, sweeping away checks and balances, the normal habits of consultation and compromise, abolishing bodies that threaten to show any independence. Partnerships can be changed only by agreement, and of that there has been little.

If Sidney Webb were to re-appear, much of the landscape would be familiar to him. But there would be a puzzle yet to be resolved. The government has introduced a new agent into an already complex world of powers in an effort to get more of its own way. The Manpower Services Commission administers great chunks of education and training; its achievement is considerable, but ways must be found of integrating its effort with that of its older partners.

Faced with growing worries about newly acquired and imperfectly defined responsibilities, politicians must cast about for new solutions. So we hear talk of privatization and vouchers and, from closely allied camps, about a new system of "crown" schools - flagship schools run by the DES to show the rest of the system how to do things. That both suggestions can be made concurrently - less state power and more state power - indicates a degree of genuine perplexity.

Some time soon, the questions of where the lines of power should be drawn - between public and private, between Whitehall and County Hall, between one ministry (education) and another (training) - will need to be openly addressed. Until they are, there cannot be an agenda for educational change.

The author is director of the Department of Educational Studies, Oxford University.

Still the same old leaking House

branded, whipped at the back of a cart and imprisoned for life. He was indeed branded, in Cheapside, but the whipping penalty was cancelled and he was released from prison on the intervention of Prince Charles.

When reporters were given the right to permanent places in the Commons in 1803 they were restricted to the back row of the gallery; friends of MPs had the seats in front. Misreporting was inevitable.

In 1819, John Payne Collier of The Times was accused of misreporting what Joseph Hume had said about George Canning. Collier, one of the first in the gallery to use shorthand, admitted that amid the bustle of people in front of him he had to seek the help of others "more favourably placed."

Canning called the report "an outrageous slander". Hume denied uttering the words. The House passed a resolution condemning the report as a scandalous misrepresentation and an aggravated breach of privilege.

Collier spent a night in the lockup and next day was hauled before the Commons where he was reprimanded by the Speaker and discharged on the payment of fees.

His friend, Henry Crabb Robinson, recorded in his diary that he called on Collier in prison and found him in good spirits. He added: "Walter (John) Walter II, the proprietor did a very handsome thing by John Collier - he gave him a banknote for £50 saying he need not return the surplus after paying the fees, and hoped it would be some compensation for the inconvenience he had suffered by his imprisonment." The fees amounted to about £15.

Between the two world wars, lobby correspondents became the chief source of information of what was going on within the Cabinet and in secret party meetings. It was an extension of gallery reporting and inevitably the journalists came under threat of punishment. Within my own experience, the threat of "priv-

ilege" was constantly in the background as I worked in the lobby. In the period 1962-63, Harold Macmillan's premiership was under attack within the Conservative Party. David Wood, the Times political correspondent, was constantly under investigation by the party's hierarchy because of the accuracy of his reporting. The leaks from meetings of the 1922 Conservative backbenchers' committee proved highly embarrassing to the Tories and veiled threats of a breach of privilege were made by John Morrison (now Lord Margadale), its chairman.

The Tories at this time were in such a nervous state they even began to suspect that leaks from the 1922 Committee might be traced to bugging devices. Derek Marks, political correspondent of the Daily Express, was also a recipient of damaging leaks. The Tories searched the committee room for bugs and even investigated the possibility that someone in a room at St Thomas's Hospital across the Thames could be bugging, with the aid of binoculars. But the mystery was easily solved. If an MP is convinced that the public interest will be served by leaking, he leaks.

George Clark

Roger Scruton

Fragrant whiffs of abroad

People are becoming less and less able to understand foreigners. The reason, I believe, is the lamentable tendency to rely on first-hand experience. Rather than read Herodotus or Plutarch at home, we drag our uninitiated senses through foreign cities and acquire not the first understanding of the people who live in them. Few modern Englishmen know the language; fewer still the history and culture of the places to which they travel. Their experience of foreigners is therefore without concepts, a bundle of pure impressions, in which the characters are schematic, hazy and unreal.

Only considerable culture and a haughty independence of mind can render travel intelligible. For most people, the disjointed experience of foreign parts sinks rapidly into the waste of consciousness, to lie there in disordered and unmeaning fragments, like shells collected on an empty holiday.

Travel narrows the mind, providing a surfeit of impressions and a dearth of interpretations. Sometimes, however, a meaning emerges, and sometimes the meaning is the aim. For instance, you might make a pilgrimage to some holy place - or a journey to those with whom your destiny is somehow mingled. Nevertheless, failing those laudable purposes, it is better by far to remain at home, studying the language, the thought and the customs of strangers, and dreaming of their habitats with the aid of a large cigar.

It is not easy to act so wisely, it is partly because cigars are so dear. When the experience of concentrated wanderlust is priced at £3 a time, we are tempted to travel in search of cheaper satisfactions, just as we used to travel in search of wine. As a matter of fact, travel may very well be justified by this consideration. For British citizens are able to bring home 50 cigars free of tax. Since you may save up to £3 on the price of each smoke, you can often end up paying for the journey. The important thing, therefore, is to ensure that your friends and your places of pilgrimage are located in areas where decent cigars are still obtainable.

Roughly speaking, there are two such areas. The first consists of all those places where Cuban cigar makers, driven from their homes by communism, have settled down to their old employment; the second of those places which import the shoddier but still acceptable cigars that continue to be made in Cuba. While Cuba remains communist, a first-rate cigar will be unobtainable; the cigar, therefore, lies between a craftman-like cigar produced from second-hand materials, and first-class materials hammered into rough but smokeable cylinders of proletarian poison.

If it is the communist product that appeals to you, then there is no need to travel so far as Cuba. At Warsaw airport, for example, you can buy Cuban cigars so cheaply as to save up to £100 on a single purchase. Since this amounts to 70 per cent of the air fare, and since you can make up the remaining 30 per cent by exchanging Leib's or Wilson's for the charming old

Basilik on the Stary Rynek, you could spend your next festive weekend in Warsaw at no cost, and with great benefit to your subsequent mental composure. It has to be said, however, that the Cuban cigars available in communist countries are not so good as the best of those that are made from Caribbean leaf elsewhere. Now, of all the places where the Cuban diaspora has settled, by far the most interesting is New York. In lower Manhattan you can find on almost every block a den, often no wider than a newspaper kiosk, but usually stretching back into a long and fragrant inner recess, where the members of a family work at the long leaves stacked and graded on the benches beside them. These leaves come from Dominica, Guatemala and El Salvador and lack the flavour of their Cuban rivals. The good patriots who roll them into small coronas will not hesitate to remind you of their defects. Nevertheless, the product is smooth, delicate and lively, and at a dollar a time, also cheap enough to pay for the journey back to London.

For half that price, however, you can obtain a presentable cigar from the bulk distributors. By far the best of these is the New York firm of JR Cigars, on East 45th Street. Here, in addition to seconds, every quality and variety of non-Cuban cigar is available at prices that can be matched by no West European airport. Simply to open the door of this shop, and to be swamped by the heady aroma of fermentation, is to discover a justification for the market economy far stronger than any mentioned in the works of Friedman or Hayek. JR Cigars is the very heart, the nub, the spirit of New York - the place where an industry, driven by madness and cruelty from its natural home, finds profit for itself and pleasure for mankind in the pure thrill of buying and selling. To look around this shop, piled to the ceiling with boxes from Jamaica, Dominica, Honduras, Mexico, Guatemala, the Philippines, and from every point of North America, is to be confronted with an extraordinary proof of the power of the free economy - the power that comes from pure permission.

An industry that by rights should have died entirely thrives in abundance, finding new raw materials, new distributors, new producers and new purchasers, and finding also that life-enhancing rush to the centre which has made New York the place where all that is exchangeable may be obtained for its market price.

In JR Cigars the customer may also buy the very best of Jamaican smokes, matured in humid chambers for a year or more. For just two dollars he can acquire a forest of symbols, a paradise garden, a lake of dreams. Furnished with these self-contained adventures of the imagination, he could survive at home for 50 days without the faintest desire for travel. For such a result, the journey is almost excusable.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

moreover... Miles Kingston

A midsummer night out

As a guide for visitors to London, here is a check list of some of the best West End musicals.

Time: An extravaganza based on the history of the bestselling American news weekly, with stunning performance by Lord Olivier as Henry Luce, and Cliff Richard in good form as the American tourist who dares to come to Europe and get a ticket for the show. There is a show-stopping number: "A stitch in Time stops the pages falling out".

Chess: A stunning musical based on what to most people must be a very abstruse philosophical question: can Tim Rice write a bestselling musical without two people called Lloyd Webber? The answer is, yes - with two Swedish people whose names we can't remember. Show-stopping number: "In the Heat of the Knight".

American Express: Fantastic musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber, based on the credit card system. The whole theatre has been turned into the inside of a Natwest cashpoint, and the whole plot revolves around the race to get your card out again before it has been swallowed by the system. Best song: "Visa some of my favourite things".

Darts: An amazing musical based on a game which will be a mystery to most people, the mystery being: who would want to watch a game of darts? The tension grows and grows as the audience wonders whether the twenty-foot-long dart poised in the balcony will actually get to the stage. Our advice: don't sit in the stalls.

Time: An extravaganza based on the British prison system. Lord Olivier is stuning as a prison governor, or at least a huge photograph of a prison governor, and Cliff Richard is impressive as the first-time offender who asks for 39 previous LPS to be taken into account. Don't miss the interval!

Rowan: Rowan Atkinson as the only West End star named after a small, stunted tree. Andrew and His Amazing Technological Stage Set: a stunning musical which poses the question: can a West End musical without Elaine Page

succeed? but does not answer it.

Mattinee: a show-stopping musical based on the classic book, Mattinee on the Bounty, starring David Essex, the only top performer in the West End named after the least popular county in England.

La Cage aux Miserables: a heart-swarming, hilarious, tear-jerking musical based on a victim of the French Revolution who hopes to escape the guillotine by dressing up as a woman. Denis Quilley very good as the scaffold. There is a show-stopping number called "Rowan Wasn't Built in a Day", which probably comes from some other musical altogether.

Cribbage: a stunning musical built round the game of the same name, and posing the eternal question: How do you stop those little pegs falling out of those little holes? Lord Olivier very good as the King of Spades (on video).

Time: heart-stopping musical based on the attempt of the demon Accurist to get control of the British Telecom recorded time message. Lord Olivier is magnificent as a large cardboard cut-out of a clock, and Cliff Richard is very fetching as a crossed line. Best number: "The Last Syllable of Recorded Time".

Across from the Garden of Allah: correction. Nigel Hawthorne as another West End star named after a small, stunted tree.

Rice: a stunning musical based on the most teasing philosophical question of all: how do you manage to get rice well cooked without it going sticky? Tim Curry stars - sorry, stars. Tim: a stunning musical based on the life of Tim Rice. Lord Olivier is outstanding as the ghost of Wisden, Cliff Richard is quite impressive fifth wicket down (though suspect outside the leg stump), and Elaine Page mops up the tail-enders. Rowan Atkinson's imitation of a tottering ball is the best thing of its kind. (If you are not too keen on musicals and would rather see a play, send for our alternative London listing: The Play Now On in the West End).





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RAID AGAINST REASON

In his television speech to the nation on Thursday, President P. W. Botha issued a not unfamiliar warning that South Africa would use force against the agents of violence. The early morning raids against suspected African National Congress (ANC) targets in three front-line states might be seen through his eyes as fulfilling that pledge. But the operation, the most comprehensive yet conducted by his beleaguered government, stimulates the question - why?

The attacks on Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana may place some obstacles before both the ANC and the countries whose territories it uses - with or without their blessing. But this effect is likely to be outweighed by the diplomatic condemnation it will earn for Pretoria from a shocked and angry world. None of this can have come as a surprise to Mr. Botha.

One explanation, then, is that the raid continues the "thump and talk" approach that has characterized the programme of internal reform pursued by the Botha regime. On the one hand, he talks to the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group (EPG) and announces a scheme to give blacks a say in central government. On the other, he darkly warns outsiders against interfering in the future of his country and "thumps" the "agents of violence." Whenever he moves forward, he has to look back - at the ultra-right wing just behind him. There is an argument, however Machiavellian, that actions like that of yesterday might be justified in the long-term if they enable him to continue (and perhaps even accelerate) the programme of reform.

But will it have that result? The reaction in the Commons yesterday, and that by the Organization for African Unity, confirmed that the most immediate effect will be to amplify the clamour for economic sanctions - a clamour which has recently been stilled by the renewal of diplomatic activity. It will prove deeply embarrassing to a number of countries, notably Britain - linked through the Commonwealth to the three states attacked. Mr. Botha is unlikely to lose much sleep over that - and he must have calculated that Britain will still resist any call by Europe and the Commonwealth for sanctions, damaging to our own economy.

On the face of it, however, yesterday's operation is likely to diminish the chance of the EPG's enabling the kind of dialogue between black and white in South Africa that should be Mr. Botha's objective. To carry out a military operation on this scale when the EPG members are still in Southern Africa would seem to be self-destructive. As President Botha has clearly considered all these arguments himself, one returns to the question - why?

A possible explanation is that the Group has already done its work. Might it be that the EPG has already negotiated with Pretoria the release of Nelson Mandela - the glittering prize which last week seemed to lie within its grasp? If so, it is arguable that Mr. Botha would need to carry out a raid of such audacious disregard for the international community in order to manoeuvre Mandela's release past sceptical right-wing Boers. That is the optimistic read-

ing. A more pessimistic one is that Pretoria has been coaxed against its better judgement into a Mandela deal and is looking for a chance to wriggle out of it. After yesterday's raids, it would seem most unlikely that the ANC would render up a statement renouncing violence - of the kind that Pretoria would need to balance the release of Mandela. Mr. Botha could then turn to the rest of the world and explain that the arrangement had fallen through. The ANC, he would say, had withdrawn from their part of the bargain.

Such speculation might seem desperately far-fetched. But the action against the three front-line states, particularly Zambia whose president Kenneth Kaunda had been trying to cast himself in the role of a leading peacemaker, is hard to explain in other terms. Even if one allows for the need for Botha to appease his ultra-conservatives, one has to question the need for him to go quite so far. And it is difficult to imagine that the president, who is nothing if not tough-minded, was pressured into action by his own military.

Without firm evidence of a deeper purpose than a mere act of reprisal against the ANC, South Africa's action must be strongly deplored. At best it has halted or slowed down the diplomatic progress that recently looked possible. At worst it could sever the lifeline, which is still being offered to the South Africans as they slither towards the abyss. If President Botha is still dedicated to the policy of "thump and talk", he had better start talking again - and quickly.

OUR PRIVILEGE

Today *The Times* stands trial before the House of Commons for the publication of a report that highlighted the dangers of waste from nuclear power stations. Last December's revelation by our lobby reporter, Mr Richard Evans, that an all-party committee of MPs considered disposal sites for radioactive waste to be "primitive in the extreme" ensured that a discussion that would otherwise have been carried on in the greatest possible obscurity was, in fact, conducted in the open.

In any circumstances it would have felt curious five months later to be being judged for an act that so clearly concerned the public interest and was so equally clearly in the best traditions of journalism. But that, after recent experiences at Sellafield and in the still black shadow of Chernobyl, we are still liable to be restricted from the House of Commons for publishing that report is almost past comprehension.

Others clearly find it uncomfortable too. It is now more than a week since the Privileges Committee of the House of Commons recommended that for six months Mr Evans be banned from the House (and *The Times* lose a lobby ticket) as a punishment for disclosing a draft report of the Select Committee on the Environment. During that time we have found support from many parliamentarians, from friends (and those not

usually so friendly) in the press. Even making the extraordinary effort of disregarding the subject matter and its sudden and savage impingement on the life of Europe, there has appeared a broad consensus that an institution whose proceedings have been prematurely disclosed should look first to the discloser of the information and not to the receiver of it. Someone gave the report to *The Times*. He or she is not being punished because he or she has not been detected.

The case against Mr Evans is manifestly unjust. If one were to take a straw-poll amongst journalists, MPs who talk to journalists, civil servants who talk to MPs - indeed anyone who takes part in the political discourse that keeps the governed informed about their governors - there would be an overwhelming majority to reject the Privileges Committee's decision.

Today, however, the whole House of Commons has the opportunity to decide. We ought to feel confident. But while MPs may individually be models of common sense, and may talk much sense when they discuss matters of nuclear safety, they can be afflicted by strange corporate maladies when they come together to discuss themselves. And it is themselves, their privacies and their privileges that they are discussing today. The publication of the Select Committee's draft report con-

stituted a clear breach of parliamentary privilege under rules that go back at least to the beginning of the nineteenth century. These are rules that are now almost invariably unused and in general disrepute. They should form no part of a modern parliament's equipment for monitoring the administration of the country. Select Committees seek to look behind the closed doors of Whitehall. They ought not to revel in the habits of obsessive secrecy that they find therein.

Some secrecy is necessary to all institutions. No newspaper should be so naive as to think it can be (or should be) otherwise. Opening up government is never simple. As one piece of government is opened another takes its most sensitive functions and closes itself away behind new doors.

But secrecy has a permanent tendency to extend itself. It has an equal disinclination to cut itself back. The battle for greater openness in government can never be finally won. But archaic, self-serving secrecy can be fought. Its necessity can be put under constant question.

It is our privilege to do the fighting. It is our privilege to ask the questions. And if secrecy is required by a Select Committee (or any other committee) it can be ensured by the simple act of keeping its members' mouths shut and not by pursuing the reporter who kept his ears open.

A VOTE FOR EDUCATION

A number of amendments have been tabled for today's debate in the House of Lords on the Education Bill. They are designed to prohibit political indoctrination in primary and secondary schools and to require a balanced approach to teaching politically contentious subjects.

The amendments, considered together, have the support of a broad cross-bench coalition from Baroness Cox on the Conservative side through the independent Lord Annan to the SDP's Lord Harris of Greenwich. The signs are that most of the non-payroll Conservative peers look favourably upon them. A Gallup poll conducted recently for Policy Research Associates suggests that almost two-thirds of the general public are also in sympathy with their broad drift. The Government, however, resists the amendments.

The point at issue is not a major educational topic in the modern sense. That is to say, it does not require large public expenditures. It may not affect the great majority of children (though the extent of biased

teaching is uncertain.) But it is a major point of principle.

Political indoctrination is objectionable not because it concerns politics - politics in the broad sense cannot be banished from the classroom - but because indoctrination is the opposite of education.

A teacher of history, for instance, will inevitably have to deal with topics that are still politically contentious. But how partisan aspects of such subjects should be taught is crucial. A teacher who conveys the view that there is only one valid way of thinking about political questions is not educating his pupils. He is indoctrinating them into a particular political tradition. And a subject like "peace studies", as it is taught in some schools, carries within itself and within its terminology a set of attitudes which determine what the pupil should conclude rather than encouraging him to consider the various opposing arguments. The very title "peace studies" is an example of the propagandist's art which genu-

ine education should seek to dissect and demystify.

No-one who favours education, then, could oppose the amendments. Those who oppose the amendments themselves accordingly argue that they are either unnecessary or unenforceable.

It is said, for instance, that there is no evidence of political indoctrination in schools. But the complaints of parents reported in an earlier Lords debate, and the declared intention of some teachers to offset the alleged right-wing bias of "the media", are evidence that indoctrination is at least a danger to guard against. These claims might be exaggerated. If so, what harm is done by prohibiting a non-existent danger? Similarly, if classroom indoctrination is too protean an evil to prohibit with complete effectiveness, a declaratory legal provision might nonetheless deter it.

In short, there is no good reason to resist the amendments. If Ministers persist in doing so, their Lordships have cause to override them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Towards a new incomes policy?

From Professor Emeritus Sir Henry Phelps Brown, FBA

Sir, The last year's rise in wage rates and earnings in the private sector shows that the shift of negotiations from the industry to the firm or plant has not brought the expected flexibility. Managers under competitive pressure have reached settlements that raised their costs more than their competitors because, in their judgement, resistance would have been more costly still. It would have been so because of the strength of their employees' expectations.

An annual rise, bringing compensation for the rise in the cost of living together with some improvement in real terms, has come to seem part of the natural order, so much so that it is felt to be a moral entitlement. Because it is looked for so confidently, the employees in any one firm believe that if they do not get it, others will. They are therefore prepared to press their claim with all the fervour of a just cause.

Their managers, for their own part, must reflect that if they hold

out, others will not. The devolution of negotiations is offset by the spontaneous coordination of expectations.

It is unlikely that expectations formed and ratified by long experience will be changed sufficiently by propaganda. Even an increasing margin of unemployment may do little to change the expectations of the majority who keep their jobs, any more than it has done hitherto.

We have to ask whether our existing arrangements are compatible with aims of maintaining our competitive power and restoring employment. Uncoordinated negotiations are at the mercy of coordinated expectations.

Measures of centralisation would require intervention by government, and innovation, that would arouse misgivings and opposition, but it is hard to see how we can escape from our present course of self-destruction without bold measures.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY PHELPS BROWN,
16 Bradmore Road,
Oxford.

Tax on endeavour

From Mr Sydney Shenton

Sir, Your leader, "Electoral warning" (May 10) examined in detail and with some perception the reasons for a solid anti-Government vote. It is most surprising that immediately a constructive contribution to the debate from the Leader of the House is made Mr Biffen should be accused of offering a delayed-accident poison pill.

The simplistic general supply-side theory, having had some success in America, is now the avowed successor to monetarism. Most informed observers are of the opinion that in our different and smaller economy significant general tax reductions will be highly unlikely to have the same dynamic effect as in the USA and dissipation on consumer goods and imports will be damaging rather than beneficial.

Pound for pound investment in properly evaluated investment in the infrastructure and in the health and educational area is certain to bring more immediate and quantifiable returns in employment and efficiency.

It is clear, as John Biffen pointed out, it would be self-defeating if such funding was spent in unjustifiable pay increases. With proper scrutiny and rejection of invidious and biased comparative pay studies the Government can ensure this does not occur.

Surely to anyone wishing to preserve the achievements since

1979 it will be clear that nothing will solidify opposition and tactical voting against the Conservative candidate more than to give general large tax concessions.

A leader's decision alone, however inspired and authoritative to some, is simply not sufficient. Too much is at stake.

Sincerely,
SYDNEY SHENTON,
25 The Crescent,
Stockport, Cheshire.
May 12.

Unacceptable face?

From Mr P. L. Triscott

Sir, Could there be some "mole" or "fifth-columnist" in the Department of Health and Social Security who decides to release at this time details of the Government's plans to reduce by half the help to be given to the unemployed who run into arrears with their mortgage interest payments (report, May 16). This at a time when the Government is already under criticism for its apparent uncaring attitude.

Surely this is no time to exacerbate further the present mood in the country by bringing forward administrative plans which would be better forgotten or left until the outcome of the next general election.

Yet another case of the Government shooting itself in the foot! Yours faithfully,
P. L. TRISCOTT,
Beggar's Roost,
Seville,
Ile de Wight.
May 16.

Power and pay

From Mr George W. Rufford

Sir, Staff in the electricity supply industry have rejected a pay offer of 6.2 per cent, almost double the retail price index. Union leaders say that growth in sales and staff reductions entitle them to demand that the proposed inflationary offer should be increased.

Unit labour costs, driven by inflationary settlements, have risen sharply since the seventies. Between 1975 and 1984 gross hourly manual pay increased by 30 per cent compared with 9 per cent for workers in manufacturing. There is clear evidence that whatever improvements there may have been in labour productivity most of the benefits have gone to the staff and not the customers.

It is also clear that the cost of a unit of electricity is largely made up of a series of labour cost inputs (in one financial form or another) from the coal face to the meter terminal. It is, therefore, excessive pay settlements in mining and electricity supply which inflated the price of electricity by 21 per cent in real terms between 1975 and 1984.

Chernobyl disaster

From Mr Nigel Austin

Sir, Strikingly absent from most commentaries following the Chernobyl incident has been an appreciation of the moral aspects of long-term radiation hazards. By using nuclear power, we are charging future generations with significant responsibilities.

Not only are we obliging them to live with, and continue to clear up, the mess occasioned by such disasters, but even in the case of those nuclear power stations which do not happen to have accidents, we are committing them for centuries to keeping a safe watch over our toxic radioactive waste.

Considerations of relative energy costs are irrelevant. The moral imperative is clear. We are not entitled to put at risk those who are yet unborn. Yours faithfully,
N. AUSTIN,
62 Mellstock Avenue,
Dorchester, Dorset.
May 14.

From Professor O. L. Wade

Sir, I agree with Mr Ian Lloyd's assessment (May 15) of the need to continue development of nuclear power generation. There is an additional argument that should appeal to conservationists: coal and oil need to be conserved.

They are the raw materials the chemical engineers of a hundred years from now will need.

Our great-grandchildren will blame us if these important materials are wasted now. I am, yours sincerely,
O. L. WADE,
Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Vice-Principal,
The University of Birmingham,
May 15.

This is a symptom of a disease common to all highly centralised corporate disciplines with few market-place disciplines. The central bargaining charade, which inextricably links all the big State enterprises, has meant that similar excessive pay rises have gone to those with the power to deprive the customer of an essential service. The cost to the nation? More than 100,000 jobs and over £1 billion per annum in inefficiency.

Only a creative decentralization of management and trade union power which establishes regional or local wage bargaining will arrest this spiral of inflationary unit labour costs.

The present negotiations are not confined to power station staff. The outcome will largely determine the pay of 130,000 staff throughout the electricity supply industry. A 1 per cent rise in pay means £17.5 million from the customer's purse.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE RUFFORD,
High Trees,
Great Bealings,
Woodbridge, Suffolk.
May 15.

Crown immunity

From Mr R. T. Oerton

Sir, In a case reported in your Law Report for May 6, a tenant alleged that his landlords had failed to comply with sections 32 and 33 of the Housing Act 1961. These sections apply to short leases of dwelling-houses and impose upon landlords a duty to repair the structure and exterior of the property, and to look after installing a department for the supply of water, gas and electricity and for sanitation and heating.

In this instance the landlords were the Department of Transport, and they argued that, since they were a department of the Crown, they were not bound by this very elementary duty. Their argument succeeded.

I make no assumptions about the merits of this particular case, but surely a thorough review of the patchwork immunities of the Crown is overdue. It may be that the Sovereign in her personal capacity should continue to be immune from ordinary process, but it is really intolerable that basic statutory duties such as those in the Housing Act cannot be enforced against a body like the Department of Transport merely because it can claim to represent the Crown.

It is no use saying that such bodies always behave so impeccably that their actions need not be subject to the laws which bind the rest of us. I do not believe it. But the question is not for them or me but for the courts to answer. Why should they not do so?

Yours faithfully,
R. T. OERTON,
84 Burghley Road, NW5,
May 7.

Alone, alone, all alone...

From the Reverend Ian A. Richardson

Sir, An easy majority of the cars clogging the M25 (photograph, May 16) appear to have only one occupant, presumably fuming at all the other inconsiderate loners who won't arrange to carry passengers, even at peak times.

Yours faithfully (and just as culpably),
IAN A. RICHARDSON,
679 Hertford Road,
Enfield, Middlesex.
May 16.

From Mr John Ryan

Sir, On page 16 of Tuesday, May 13, you feature 5,000 unsold Austin Rover cars and the comments of the disconsolate salesman. Today, May 16, you show "crawling anger on the clogged M25".

No motorway system can hope to cope with the ever-increasing numbers of vehicles dumped upon it: it is like filling a limited number of buckets with an unlimited quantity of sand. Viewing the matter in this light surely we should be grateful for the unsold Montegos.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN RYAN,
12 Airfile Gardens, W8.
May 16.

From Mr Gary K. Pearman

Sir, I read with interest your report (May 16) on the clogged M25 and the ways in which pressure could be relieved.

Remodelling the junctions, changing traffic management arrangements and adding a fourth lane are the three options put forward, but I would like to suggest a fourth. How about one lane each way given over to a rapid transit system with other public transport connections?

The motorist is subsidised to the tune of millions of pounds with road scheme improvements: surely subsidy of a public transport system would benefit all, not just the one-occupant car drivers shown in your picture. Environmentally, high density motor traffic can never be a success.

Yours faithfully,
GARY K. PEARMAN,
32 Lipson Road,
St. Jude's,
Plymouth, Devon.
May 16.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. M. Walton

Sir, Your picture (May 16) of stationary cars on the M25 illustrates that private cars are very numerous. What it does not show is that they are dangerous, killing more than 5,000 and injuring more than 300,000 people a year.

If there were this number of accidents in trains or buses there would be a public outcry and questions in Parliament.

Future generations will condemn us for our refusal to recognise the danger, just as we condemn the Victorians for their slums.

I remain, Sir, yours sadly,
H. C. M. WALTON,
346 Woodstock Road,
Oxford.
May 16.

Paper chase

From Mr John R. Talbot

Sir, I am common with most people I am accustomed to receiving a regular supply of "junk" mail, but my ration this morning (May 8) consisted of what must be regarded as the absolute nadir of its kind: it was a begging letter from Mr Neil Kinnock.

The packet contained a four-page letter, a heart-rending pamphlet about Labour Party poverty, a sponsorship form/bankers' order, and a Freepost reply envelope.

As it was correctly addressed I was moved to wonder how on earth my particulars could have found their way on to a Labour Party mailing list, whatever follies I may have committed during my 42 years of enfranchisement, membership of, or any form of attachment to, the Labour Party is something I have managed to avoid.

The answer was candidly provided in a PS which for sheer effrontery must be unsurpassed in the political arena. I quote:

Where did we get your name from? A number of organizations make their mailing lists available, and we have used one to reach you. We know nothing about you or your political attitudes, apart from your name and address and the type of product or service you have purchased in the past.

The mind boggles! But leaving aside the many other questions arising, let it suffice to question the ethics of any commercial undertaking which would pass personal customer information to any political organization; it obviously is too much to expect that it is also illegal.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN R. TALBOT,
18 Blackburne Close,
Warrington, Cheshire.
May 8.

Trouble at V&A

From Mr Alan Schneider

Sir, You report today (May 14) that Sir Roy Strong has told MPs that recent accidents at the Victoria and Albert Museum would not have happened if the Government had fulfilled its responsibility regarding maintenance.

The fact that maintenance has been neglected is one matter; to say that this caused the smashing of the Algard bust, and that such an event could occur again, is nonsense.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN SCHNEIDER,
163 Green Lanes, N16.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 20 1913

The Royal Horticultural Society, founded in 1804 at the instigation of Mr Thomas Andrew Knight and Sir Joseph Banks, decided after their spring show in 1911 to look for more space. Two years later they found it.

CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society's great spring show opens at noon today in the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea. It is the first of a series which has succeeded the famous Temple shows, and at the first glance the magnificence of the show reflects the prosperous condition of horticulture in this country. The first Temple show, that of 1868, was the first movement indicating the turn of the tide in the Royal Horticultural Society's affairs.

The Society then consisted of only 1,108 Fellows and was on the verge of bankruptcy, but under the presidency of Sir Trevor Lawrence and the secretaryship of the Rev. W. Wilks there has been a steady improvement, and today the Society numbers 14,000 Fellows and has investments amounting to £70,000. Favourable as were the Temple Gardens as a show site, and generous as were the members of the Inner Temple always in their hospitality, there can be no doubt that the site has been outgrown. As compared with the last show there in 1911, the entries are twice as numerous and the space covered thrice as large.

A great advantage of the new arrangements is the scenic effect it gives to the show as a whole. On entering the great tent one is struck by the brilliant masses of azaleas and rhododendrons, the profusion of roses and carnations, and the wealth of the great bank of orchids which, facing east and west, runs almost the whole length of the tent. These colour masses are one of the features of the show and link up with the cinerarias, calceolarias, gladiolus and gorgeous annuals of our great seed houses, Messrs Carter, Sutton, Weblet etc.

The orchid-like schizanthus are very well done this year. Mrs Borrett's plants being particularly noteworthy. The scented-leaved pelargoniums seem to have received encouragement through the trials of the Society now in progress...

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A Criticism of its Work.

To the Editor of *The Times*.

The committee of the Royal Horticultural Society meet every fortnight and bestow awards and certificates with lavish hands, and in its garden at Wisley a host of florists' plants are constantly being held, but is it doing anything to increase our knowledge of the wild species, which are the basis of all florists' work? Except in the matter of range of colour, entirely new forms of garden plants can seldom be raised as the result of artificial cross fertilization without the introduction of some new species...

The floral committee is composed almost entirely of the trade element, which is not unreasonably inclined to consider it of the greatest importance that a plant should be such as will make a great effect at a show and sell well. The nurseryman seldom finds it worth his while to raise hybrids. He leaves this work to amateurs and is content to buy the showiest results and then to propagate them.

Research on one genus of garden plants and reference to the original authors of the specific names in use has shown that the usual nomenclature is frequently erroneous, and there is no reason to suppose that the genus in question has suffered more than any other from the vagaries of local botanists.

We should expect that the Royal Horticultural Society would be at some pains to see that all plants exhibited under its aegis should be correctly named, and that if, as is undoubtedly the case, much confusion existed among the species of such a popular garden genus as saxifraga, for example, some attempt would be made in the garden at Wisley to grow specimens of all the species and to see that they were correctly named. Instead of this, the Society allows the exhibition of plants under any fantastic name that the exhibitor chooses to attach to them, so long as the name is not already in use for another plant...

If new botanical gardens, with its many activities, its smoky atmosphere, and its marauding invasions of suffragettes and others, cannot undertake the work of dealing with the species that underlie our garden plants, surely it is incumbent on the Royal Horticultural Society to devote some small part of its energies and income to work which must lead to the real progress of horticulture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. R. DYKES
Charterhouse, Godalming

Signs of the times

From Mr Raymond Parkin
Sir, Thirty years ago you published a letter in which I asked: "Will you encourage your readers to record for our enlightenment and for the benefit of future historians, personal examples of significant signs of our times?"

I cited a retiring major-general, attending a rehabilitation course, who said: "What I am learning about paper-hanging, painting and household repairs will be worth a year's evira pension". Was it?

Times - and *The Times* - have changed. What about today's signs of the times? Are we still rehabilitating majors-general?
RAY PARKIN,
April Cottage,
22 Boileau Road,
Burridge,
Southampton.

THE ARTS

Television Medium cool

As a medium, television is multifarious and dynamic; as a topic for his own consideration, it tends to be uniformly inert. The problem lies in regarding "television" as a cultural moonlight to rank with other such unscalable mirages as "the novel". The simple fact that individual viewers enjoy individual programmes and disengage others renders most would-be-comprehensive discussion nugatory.

Channel 4's new series *Open the Box* shows early signs of scratching the mould, if not actually breaking it. The introductory sequence of video vamping was echoed in the collage-like assemblage of the programme itself, which (perhaps inadvertently) seemed to mimic the channel-hopping in which we indulge when nothing in particular takes our fancy for very long.

The most directly informative sequence of last night's opener, *Part of the Furniture*, was the testimony of CEBG officials charged with regulating the power supply at the close of popular programmes; the least engaging concerned an experiment in which 20 households suffered the intrusion of a device which filmed them whenever they switched on subsequently, they were filmed watching themselves watching television.

The results, though inconsequential, provided rich pickings for the professional media observers, and also for those who enjoy observing these observers. The experimental psychologist Dr Peter Collet claimed, risibly enough, that his work was "refining received wisdoms" about everyday viewing, and continued, with no discernible hint of self-parody, "There are instances of using it as wallpaper". Well yes, millions of "instances" every night.

Few would dispute the proposition that in most families the television set stands as a surrogate for something else, though perhaps less for the flickering coal-fire suggested here than for the ideal granny whose variable prattle can instantly be cut by means of what one "media consultant" chose to call "a medieval symbol of authority" — otherwise known as the auto-changer.

The same earnest thinker later made the definitive statement that "it is in the viewing of television that meaning is made". Not having a clue what this itself might mean, one could only reach for the medieval symbol at one's side and stand by for better things.

Martin Cropper

Cannes Film Festival: David Robinson assesses the prize-winners Goldcrest strikes gold for Britain

The current international status of British cinema was handsomely confirmed by the awards of the Cannes jury, announced at the gala closing ceremony last night. Roland Joffé's *The Mission* won the Golden Palm, one of the world's most valued awards, as well as a special prize to the director from the French Commission on Technical Aspects of Cinema; while Boh Hoskins shared the Best Actor prize for his role as an ex-con who becomes minder-driver to a classy prostitute in Neil Jordan's *Mona Lisa*.

The prizes for *The Mission* can only enhance the apparently very healthy commercial prospects of this spectacular production — which will be reassuring to its producers, Goldcrest, after the disastrous financial performance of their earlier high-budget historical epic, *Revolution*. The jury evidently reached its decision only after a very hard debate, with a strong minority fighting for Andrei Tarkovsky's *The Sacrifice*, which received the Special Grand Prix of the Jury. Tarkovsky's film, which had generally a much more favourable critical reaction than the British entry, also received the International Critics' prize "for the mastery and the nobility of his message" and the prize of the Ecumenical Jury which called it "a poetic vision of a threatened world where man seeks spirituality to survive".

Additionally the film's cinematographer Sven Nykvist won the award for Best Artistic Contribution. Nykvist, best known for his work with Ingmar Bergman, described in Cannes his experience in shooting the unforgettable final scene of the film, the burning of a wooden house. The entire sequence had to be filmed with a single camera in the ten minutes it took for the building to be consumed. On the first take, the camera jammed; and the set had to be rebuilt.

Three major Soviet directors were in competition, but only one of their films was made in the USSR. Both Andrei Konchalovsky (*Runaway Train*) and Tarkovsky have publicly declared the difficulty (in Tarkovsky's case, impossibility) of working at home. The Soviet entry proper was Sergei Bondarchuk's *Boris Godunov* (not the opera). A bastion of the establishment, Bondarchuk gained notoriety at Cannes three years ago when, as a member of the jury, he ferociously opposed an award for Tarkovsky's *Nostalgia*.

This year's competition brought the two men once again into direct confrontation; but, while Tarkovsky showed a work of genius, *Boris Godunov* had audiences fleeing for the exits. Bondarchuk deploys all the massive resources of the Soviet cinema — great sets, crowds, construction — to create a monument of deathly tedium.

There was at least no lack of life or wit in the Australian entry, Bruce Beresford's *Fringe Dwellers*; but it was finally too hastily and casually put together to make the impact the subject merited. Beresford describes the life of an aboriginal family living



The poetic vision of Tarkovsky's *The Sacrifice*: beaten for the Golden Palm only after a battle among the jury

LEADING AWARDS

- GOLDEN PALM:** *The Mission* (Britain, director Roland Joffé)
- SPECIAL GRAND PRIX OF THE JURY:** *The Sacrifice* (Sweden, Andrei Tarkovsky)
- SPECIAL JURY PRIZE:** *Thérèse* (France, Alain Cavalier)
- BEST ACTOR:** Boh Hoskins (*Mona Lisa*, Britain) and Michel Blanc (*Tenue de soirée*, France)
- BEST ACTRESS:** Barbara Sukowa (*Rosa Luxembourg*, West Germany) and Fernanda Torres (*Speak to Me of Love*, Brazil)
- BEST DIRECTOR:** Martin Scorsese (*After Hours*, USA)
- BEST ARTISTIC CONTRIBUTION:** Sven Nykvist (cinematographer, *The Sacrifice*)
- INTERNATIONAL CRITICS' PRIZE:** *The Sacrifice*
- GOLDEN PALM FOR SHORT FILMS:** Jane Campion (*Peel*, Australia)

in a shanty community on the city's edge. To the credit of the film, it maintains an attitude that never patronizes by idealizing the characters or underplaying the comedy of incompatibility which inhibits their efforts to integrate into white society.

Another Australian film, *Cactus*, shown in the non-competitive "Directors' Fortnight", belongs to the Dutch-born Paul Cox's series of forlorn romances with small eventual triumphs. The story may sound unpromising: Isabelle Huppert, fleeing to Australia from a shaky marriage in her native France, loses her eyesight after a car crash. As a result she meets and falls in love with a gentle man who has been blind since birth. Cox makes his story convincing and engaging, without ever falling

into the maudlin, through his ability to reveal every nuance of feeling and his lively outsider's view of Australian domestic life.

Many of the best films on show in Cannes have indicated a wide-scale reaction against broad action and pulp themes. In favour of introspective studies of private problems and relationships. From Japan, Yoshitake Yoshida's *Premise* (in the non-competitive series "Un Certain Regard") takes a story that is even less promising than *Cactus* to make a film that is equally compelling and involving.

The subject is universal, but fairly universally ignored in art on account of its painful implications. An aged couple are shown sinking fast into senility; after someone unknown

assists the old lady to her longed-for death, a police investigation reveals the pain and pathos of her last days. Yoshida fearlessly exposes all the indignities of second childhood and incontinence, but shows that even in such extremities vestiges of human nobility survive. The playing of the old people is extraordinary in its conviction and dignity.

An ostensibly lighter view of the problems of living was presented by *The Decline of the American Empire* by the Quebecois director Denys Arcand. Here relationships are multiplied: four men preparing a party dinner, and four women limbering up for it in a gym, separately swap sexual reminiscences and opinions before they all get together for an explosive denouement. The film is energized by consistent wit and wisdom, in script, images and playing.

The American master of depicting human relationships remains Woody Allen, and a major event in Cannes was the *hors concours* screening of *Hannah and Her Sisters*. This is Allen's *Three Sisters* — played by Mia Farrow, Barbara Hershey and Carrie Fisher. Their lives and the lives of those around them (including Michael Caine and Max von Sydow as husbands, Maureen O'Sullivan and Lloyd Nolan as their parents, and Allen himself as a chronic hypochondriac) reveal the fragility of love, affection and partnerships. In the end the musical chairs of human relationships somehow come right, more or less. Allen in his way is a cautious optimist. "The heart", he concludes, "is a very resilient muscle".

Concert Sense of timing

Goldsmiths' Quartet British Music Information Centre

The British Music Information Centre is a tiny venue with a big task. Some of the composers featured in its twice-weekly recital series will never rise from obscurity, some may conquer the world, but all need such chances to hear how their music actually sounds.

The enterprising Goldsmiths' String Quartet played four works here, none originating before 1972 though one is already an established classic. That is Briten's Third Quartet, which does not yet lie entirely comfortably under these players' bows, though they played with spirit.

Pride of place among the rest, if only because of its rigorously precise title, must go to Seventeen One-Minute Pieces for String Quartet by Christopher Hobbs, clearly a man with a highly developed sense of timing, at least.

I cannot say that I counted them all back in again, but this pastiche collection of rags, cakewalks and such-like,

flecked with the mildest of avant-gardisms, did consistently hold the attention.

Written as background music for a San Francisco wedding, it nevertheless had an ingeniously mathematical construction: every possible permutation of trio, solo and duo combination is employed in a sparse, resourceful manner, even if the droll trios sometimes sounded like blueprints for *Jacksonny* theme music.

Michael Parsons's enjoyable *Highland Variations* derives its theme — repetitive modal inflections, "Scottish snaps" and drones — from traditional *piobaireachd* music, while its eight variations bear the characteristics of early minimalism: resolutely non-modulatory, hypnotically repetitive, relying for variety on the changing density of overlapping themes. But even the "unsynchronized phasing" of, say, Steve Reich is barely evident here. This is truly minimal minimalism.

Lastly, Movement for String Quartet by Richard Dinnage: lots of scurrying upper-string lines punctuated by striding cello pizzicatos or violent "shock" chords. It was pithy and passionate, if rather oppressive in a small room.

Richard Morrison

London debuts

Of the members of the Burlington Piano Trio the cellist Jonathan Williams came over as the dominant personality, though it was Richard Markham at the piano who was frequently too loud. This was especially evident in a disappointingly superficial reading of Haydn's E minor Trio, Hob.XV.12, where the latter seemed rhythmically bound by the bar-lines. The group came into its own with the Ravel Trio, where Markham sounded a different pianist, and one was willingly lured into a world where aural beauty became something intoxicating rather than spiritually satisfying.

Profane delights were cast aside in the Brahms C major Trio which, although sounding more like Fauré in the Andante, confirmed my overall impression of a highly professional group with cultured taste.

The *Matisse Piano Quartet* consists of former students of the Royal Northern College, and they can be proud of giving an evening of superbly enjoyable chamber music. The approach is wholly unpretentious. I greatly welcome their concentration on fluency rather than absolute technical finesse. The pianist John Gough at once found a relaxed balance in Martini's First

Siano Quartet that was ideally suited to the eclectically romantic idiom. The Phantasy by Frank Bridge conjured up all those idyllic images that are so very English; but it was the Dvorak Quartet in E flat that was the real *tour de force*.

Whether it was the breadth in the climaxes of the first movement or the elegant lift of the Allegro moderato, the Matisse proved themselves to be considerably more sensitive than many of the best-known ensembles.

The Baroque Consort of Singers launched into a programme of predominantly 17th-century polyphonic music with a hesitant care that tended to act against the effective projection of the meaning of the various madrigals and arias. Vocally the five singers are of uneven quality and hence madrigals were rather more pleasurable than solos. Monteverdi's "Io mi son giovine" in a lightly amorous vein was propelled with a nicely taut rhythm and an ability to highlight the parts in a fluent manner. Though not unduly restricted by stylistic concerns, I feel that a more wholehearted way with the music would not come amiss.

James Methuen-Campbell

Galleries The photographer crucial to life's unending drama

Cecil Beaton Barbican

Records with titles like *Songs You Know and Love* or *Schubert the Way You Like Him* always seem faintly insulting, implying as they do a totally predictable audience that cannot appreciate anything it is not already familiar with. Nevertheless, there are areas in the arts where unexpectedness is a real hazard. The show of Cecil Beaton's war photographs at the Imperial War Museum a few years ago was admirable but got very few visitors, since confirmed Beaton-lovers would be unlikely to feel at home in that particular museum, or much like what they found there. While people who had a special interest in war photographers would probably regard Beaton as very frivolous and peripheral. No such problem should bedevil the high retrospective Cecil Beaton at the Barbican Art Gallery, until July 20: this, undoubtedly, is the Beaton you know and love, and almost certainly Beaton the way you like him.

If you like him at all, that is. There are many who just find themselves allergic to his particular talents and their various forms of exercise. There is no doubt that Beaton was a snob and a social climber — he said so himself, and accepted the characterization with equanimity, if not with pride. He came from a solid middle-class background, but always saw himself as a member of that aristocracy he so loved and celebrated. Like Noel Coward, one is tempted to say — except that Coward really created an image, through his writing and, even more, through his performance, and then persuaded the upper classes to live up to his fantasy of them.

Beaton was more parasitic, recording the upper classes in loving detail with his camera and in thousands of pages of diary, memoir and occasional journalism. He was dazzled by social elevation and by star quality, and most of his work is a hymn to their charms. A case can be made out for a subversive tone here and there, as though Beaton would sometimes slyly bite the hand



Beaton's beloved social whirl in Charles James's Dresses (1948)

he appeared to fawn on, but the evidence is shaky at best.

On the other hand, though the attitudes are not now fashionable, there seems no reason why, if sincere (and no one ever doubted that Beaton was that), they should not find artistic expression. Though part of the Beaton persona was that of a negligent amateur, and some of his well-known early photographs are amateurish in every sense, the sheer body of work included indicates unmistakably that

he was a tough and determined professional to almost everything he did. And, even more than the snob, he was a man of the theatre. Often literally — he was constantly designing for theatrical productions and films (*My Fair Lady* on stage and screen is probably the best-remembered example), recording show-business stars of all sorts, and even having a stab at playwrighting and acting (on Broadway, no less). But the theatrical image in his work far transcends the literal actuality. Phrases like "the theatre of life" and even "theatre of war" take on a new significance at the Barbican.

Beaton's war photographs, which are well represented along with the rest, have always a theatrical eye for the telling detail (consider, for example, the slightly ghastly picture of a wrecked hairdresser's window, with an impassive dummy's head severed in so lifelike a fashion that you have to look twice to make sure...) and a feeling for the surrealistic dislocation of war: documents they may be, documentary in any normal sense they are not. Life in war and in peace, is a drama with Beaton at its centre.

It is not just an eccentricity of selection that there are so many self-portraits, worked in even when he is photograph-

ing Picasso or the Queen on Coronation Day. And, he seems to love the stars mainly because he feels that he is one of them, privileged to meet them on equal terms, and even count the divine Garbo. He loves the world of fashion, and is a consistently admirable fashion photographer, for just the same reason: because he takes it seriously as part of life. It is as real as anything else in his world of tinsel and make-believe.

The arrangement of the show very properly takes all this into account. Using motifs from Beaton's own work, it scatters the Barbican's space with mouldering obelisks and festoons of flowers, and treats the interior of each area in a different way, stencilling leafy branches for royalty or polka-dots, white on grey, for the pre-war chic. It is almost over the top, but not quite. The photographs, drawings, costumes and such are never actually overwhelmed, but seem located in their true theatrical element.

One can probably pay David Bentheim, the show's designer, no higher compliment than to say that his picky and perfectionist subject would surely have approved.

John Russell Taylor

Glasgow Mayfest Mirthful in masks

One of the many groups to swell the expanded community programme at this year's Mayfest, Trestle Theatre Company brought their latest touring production to several outlying areas of Glasgow. Trestle build on the age-old traditions of mask work and violent comedy. Wearing huge facial masks (think of a more benign *Spitting Image* without the warts and whiskers) fixed into what appear at first to be restricting expressions, they create comedy through perfect timing and beautifully detailed observation of the minutiae of everyday life.

In *A Slight Hitch*, directed by John Wright, the backdrop for their exploration of the vagaries and absurdities of human behaviour is a wedding, whose progress they follow from the agonized wait outside the church to an ill-advised honeymoon in Spain.

The wedding morning at the bride's house builds up a wonderfully accurate picture of the daily antagonism that goes on in families: the aggressive use of the Hoover, the struggle for supremacy over the radio, the petty nagging over free cereal gifts. Between the four of them (Jeff Chaffer, Sally Cook, Alan Riley and Tony Wilshear) they establish an array of uncannily lifelike characters through movement alone — here, an irascible granny and obsequious teenager run rings round a frazzled mother and weary father, in the midst of which the bride sits in transfixed bliss.

They are on less sure ground when they accompany the happy couple to a dodgy hotel in Spain where uninspired sub-Fawlty Towers farce takes over, but return to form with the setting in of post-wedding blues as the bride's parents embark on impressing the in-laws.

At the other end of Mayfest policy — the presentation of international popular theatre from abroad this year could scarcely have chosen more different programmes.

From Sweden, *Black Flowers* (Teater Alfabara, Third Eye Centre, run ended) attempts to express the inexpressible. Written by Robert Jakobson (performed in English), it moves back and forth

in the development of the Holocaust, alighting on and dramatizing facts that by their very bizarre and sinister nature capture something of the nightmare (the false station at Treblinka, for example).

Jakobson's strangely poetic and, surprisingly, often funny text contrasts with his frantic, physical delivery of it, which suggests the mania and suppressed hysteria of a world slipping out of register. He hurls himself into characters in *extremis*, from a Nazi pursuing "purity" with deadly zeal, to a naive Jew resisting the Resistance, to the desperate Bishop Preysing crouched at an immense typewriter to compose his plea for intervention from the Pope. His vigour is complemented by the modest performance of Nadia Scapoli, who reminds us of the fragility of those to be destroyed.

Folies, mes amours (Lo Teatre de la Carriera, Mitchell Theatre, run ended), from France, calls up an altogether different set of memories, offering an evening dedicated to the music-hall tradition. As an indefatigable lady lecturer attempts to instruct us in the history of Marseilles popular theatre, she is repeat-



Grease-paint and tawdry glamour: *Folies, mes amours*

edly ousted by unruly elements from his past. From a slightly seedy magician to a fleshy, melodramatic prima donna, they weave an atmosphere of grease-paint and tawdry glamour. Bordered on pantomime and circus, Julien Negulesco's mellow production, though it leaves you hankering for more wit and bite, is a gently amusing testimony to music hall's dedication to showmanship.

Sarah Hemming

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

£861m PSBR raises hopes of lower interest rates

By Richard Thomson

The public sector borrowing requirement last month fell well below the expectations of the Government and of City analysts after benefiting from buoyant tax revenues and privatisation income.

The Treasury announced yesterday that the PSBR for April was £861 million compared with government expectations of £1.3 billion and City estimates which ranged as high as £2.5 billion.

The improvement was more clearly shown by net repayments of £1 billion in the first four calendar months of this year compared with borrowings of £1.6 billion in the same period last year.

Last month's result included around £1 billion flowing into the Exchequer from the third and last payment instalment on British Telecom shares which fell due during April. The Government is expecting to receive a further £3.75 billion from privatisations this financial year,

against a total of £2.7 billion last year. A deficit of £7.1 billion has been projected by the Government for this financial year compared with a £5.9 billion deficit for the previous year.

Treasury officials said that non-oil revenues remained buoyant, particularly direct tax revenues. They said the figures showed that the economy remained healthy and vigorous.

The fall in the value of oil revenues resulting from the drop in the oil price will not feed through to the PSBR figures until September. Last month's figures included an unusually high level of borrowing by local authorities from central government.

Hopes of an imminent bank base rate cut had receded slightly since last week despite the encouraging PSBR figures, analysts said. There is now a belief that although a rate cut may not be far off it is likely to follow the lead of overseas markets.

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1294.3 (+4.8) FT-SE 100 1573.1 (+8.2) USM (Datastream) 120.74 (+0.38)

THE POUND

US Dollar 1.5185 (-55) W German mark 3.3779 (+0.0091) Trade-weighted 76.1 (0.1)

Rotaflex hits back

Rotaflex, the electrical goods manufacturer, produced a hard-hitting defence document yesterday against the unwarranted bid from Emess Lighting, another electrical company.

Rotaflex said Emess's untested management was already overstretched, had little experience of commercial lighting and had an insignificant record of product innovation and overseas trading.

It also accused Emess of using questionable accounting policies, which exaggerated its earnings growth. ABF jumps Associated British Foods increased profits from £132 million to £164 million before tax in the year to March 29.

Brewer rises Matthew Brown, the brewer, reported interim pretax profits up 22 per cent to £3.8 million on turnover of 7 per cent to £27.3 million. The interim dividend was raised by 39 per cent to 3p.

Bids cleared The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has decided not to refer to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the proposed acquisition by British Empire Securities and General Trust of Ashdown Investment Trust or the proposed acquisition by Marley Group of Thermoite Holdings.

BET link-up Two BET subsidiaries, United Heavy Transport and Transport Development Group, are to merge their heavy haulage businesses because of the decline in North Sea oil activity and intense foreign competition.

Merger talks Grosvenor Group is holding preliminary discussions with an unnamed private company which could lead to a merger.

Cavland deal James Fergusson is to acquire three finance companies from Cavland Ltd for £204,000. They are Century Industrial Services, Merseyside Finance and Card Finance, all Manchester-based.

Share shop Smith Keo Cudler, the stockbroker firm recently acquired by Samuel Montagu, is to open a share shop in Midland Bank's New Street, Birmingham, branch in July.

Profits barrier Shares in USM-quoted Godwin Warren, a supplier of car park barriers, fell 2 1/2 to 125p yesterday after a disappointing year. Profits made only slight progress to £53,000 after running into management snags in America and problems in absorbing a new acquisition.

£32m CAP offer wins Yarrow

By Richard Lander

Yarrow, the Glasgow-based engineering consultancy, software and ticket machine group which fought off a takeover bid earlier this year from the Weir Group, yesterday agreed to a £32 million merger with CAP Group, another software company.

CAP is seeking to complement its marine defence contracting work with Yarrow's successful YARD consulting arm, both of which have the Royal Navy as their main customer.

In a joint statement yesterday the companies said the synergy between the two ventures was demonstrable and the potential advantages "are very substantial".

The future of Control Systems, Yarrow's ticket system manufacturer which lost money last year, is to be reviewed. CAP, which came to the stock market just 10 months ago, has already claimed Weir's 28.2 per cent stake which has been bought by Charterhouse Japan, its adviser, a move which will bring Weir a profit of some £4.8 million. It is offering 25 new shares and £14 cash for every eight Yarrow shares, valuing Yarrow at \$25p after CAP rose 8p to 208p yesterday.

The bid is pitched to offer 175p a share cash, the same amount promised as a capital repayment to shareholders by Yarrow as part of its defence against Weir.

There are also full cash and share alternatives worth 737p and 832p respectively. Yarrow shares soared by 190p yesterday to close at 820p.

At the same time CAP promised that Yarrow shareholders will receive any proceeds from the company's pending case at the European Court of Human Rights, where it is claiming extra compensation from the Government for the nationalisation of its shipbuilding interests in 1977.

Evered stake in TI attacked Evered Holdings, the industrial group, locked in a takeover battle for the McKechie group, is under increased pressure to justify its £47 million stake in TI.

The McKechie chairman, Dr Jim Butler, said there was not a "shred of evidence" that Evered had the management expertise. He said: "Evered's uncertain direction is demonstrated by the substantial proportion of its resources tied up in a minority interest in TI."

Retailers discount 'buoyant' figures

By Richard Thomson

Retail sales remained buoyant last month, according to the Department of Trade and Industry, despite official figures published yesterday showing a drop in sales volume compared with March.

The retail industry, however, claimed that April sales volumes had been well below their expected levels. The DIT figures show that the volume index of retail sales fell by almost 0.7 per cent from 119.8 in March to 119.0 in April, but officials emphasised that the record March result was distorted because it covered a five-week trading period instead of the usual four. And for the first time since 1978, it included Easter.

A comparison of weekly trading volumes showed an average of £1.6 billion spent in shops each week in March compared with £1.7 billion a week in April. A total of £6.8 billion was spent during the whole of April, an increase of 8 per cent on the same month last year. Since the start of this year the retail sales index has risen strongly by two points from 117.0 in January.

The growth in earnings above the rate of inflation was given as a principal reason for rising retail sales. Mr Bill Martin, an economist for Phillips & Drew, the stockbroking firm, said: "We expected a bigger fall after the distorted March figures. As earnings rise people have a lot of money to spend and we expect this trend to continue until the next election."

But retailers themselves were more gloomy. The latest monthly distributive trades survey, published today by the Confederation of British Industry, shows that retailers regard sales in March and April as disappointing. "Although sales volumes in April remained higher than a year ago, they were not as good as retailers expected", the survey says. A majority of only 22 per cent of the respondents to the survey reported an increase in sales in April, the lowest level since the survey began nearly three years ago.

The Retail Consortium, representing the views of Britain's retailers, said that although the DIT figures showed an underlying buoyancy in sales, they were not in line with the mood of retailers. A spokesman said: "The actual rate of growth is not quite as strong as the government figures suggest."

The CBI survey showed that the best businesses were enjoyed by shops selling cookers, freezers and audio equipment. But footwear and clothing retailers experienced poor sales for the time of year. Bad weather was blamed.

Paper market opening

By Our City Staff

The new sterling commercial paper market opens today in London and will allow commercial companies to borrow short-term funds for up to a year by issuing paper under their own names. If it takes off as it has done in the United States it could soon become a multi-billion pound market.

The Bank of England recently issued detailed rules about how the market was to operate. Banks are limited to arranging issues and dealing in the secondary commercial paper market as well as providing guarantees to back issues. The guidelines limited this to British banks but left open a loophole for foreign banks to come to private agreements with the Bank over entry.

So far three American banks, Morgan Guaranty, Morgan Stanley and Salomon Brothers, have taken advantage of that. Bryan Nicholson, "years of neglect and complacency" with skill, and the people who can contribute most to the gross national product are not those who create that technology but those who harness its power.

He added: "If Britain is to travel the technology road to full employment we must re-skill the workforce, from top management to shop floor, and we must do it now." He also gave this warning: "Our overseas competitors show no sign of easing up while we try to catch up so we need to make a quantum leap forward."

Technology was changing so quickly that continual training and retraining were essential. "Diversity and flexibility have emerged as the keys to the successful management of change," he added. Mr Nicholson, formerly

Oil prices recover to \$15

By David Young Energy Correspondent

Oil prices have moved upwards towards \$15 a barrel after renewed speculation that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will be able to reach a new production agreement.

The oil producers' cartel is due to meet on June 25 on the Yugoslav island of Brioni. Prices for North Sea crude for delivery next month have moved upwards to \$15 a barrel, although some traders are predicting that the price firmness could be short-lived. One stockbroker has suggested that Saudi Arabia wants to keep the price below \$18 a barrel to stimulate demand.

Wood Mackenzie, the Edinburgh-based oil industry specialist, suggests that short-term prices will remain volatile, with only a new Opec agreement likely to lead to a durable recovery in prices. "There is a strong possibility that Opec will achieve an agreement at its June meeting," the broker says. "Seasonal factors and the effects of lower oil prices on both demand and non-Opec production will provide Opec with a bigger cake to share out."

"Nevertheless any production ceiling which is agreed is likely to be fairly loose," Wood Mackenzie adds.

Interim loss at USH

United Scientific Holdings' interim results announced yesterday reveal that the problems previously identified in its American subsidiary, Optic Electronic Corporation, have proved deep-rooted. Management changes are being implemented, full details of which will be announced today.

On virtually unchanged turnover of £50 million, a loss of £1 million was reported for the six months to March 31, compared with a profit of £5.4 million last year. This year's result was made up of a loss of more than £4.75 million in the United States, partly offset by profits of £3.8 million elsewhere. Tempus, page 22

'Training black hole' awaits youngsters in UK industry

By Derek Harris Industrial Editor

Britain faces a skill crisis rather than a skill shortage, with most young people falling into a "training black hole" when they get jobs, Mr Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, said in London yesterday.

The skill problem was far worse than indicated by a recent Confederation of British Industry survey, he maintained. The survey showed that 14 per cent of companies expect skill shortages to affect production in the coming months.

But Mr Nicholson said: "That figure is the tip of the iceberg, reflecting only what employers can readily identify as having a direct effect on output. The truth is that Britain's skill shortage is in fact a skill crisis, created by years of neglect and complacency and exacerbated by the rapid pace of technological change."

He went on: "That crisis should concern us greatly if we are to make a permanent impact on jobless figures. Although we have to tackle unemployment here and now, lack of competence, unless remedied, will make the long-term goal of full employment an unattainable dream."

A massive training effort was demanded, he argued. "Technology is a tool, to be selected with care and used



Bryan Nicholson: "years of neglect and complacency" with skill, and the people who can contribute most to the gross national product are not those who create that technology but those who harness its power.

chairman of Rank Xerox (UK), decried technology's being portrayed as the faceless and remorseless robot which was kicking the honest British worker out into the snow. In Japan, where the robot and every other technological development had been seized to be put to work, unemployment was not a problem and some large employers offered jobs for life, he said.

Mr Nicholson said there were three bases for hope. One was that the Youth Training Scheme and the Technical and Vocational Initiative in schools and colleges would, given the chance to develop, give young people the right kind of foundation on which to build a career.

Second, in the next five years there could be "a massive groundswell of enthusiasm among employers for the concept of investing in people". He added: "Unless we improve our adult training performance most of the young people we go to such lengths to prepare for working life will continue to fall into a training black hole."

Mr Nicholson also hoped that educators, trainers and employers would "get their act together". That in itself was complex, he said, and explained: "We should weave a web of coherence into the education and training system. That process will necessarily involve questioning some of our traditional values,

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

SE paves the way for self-regulation

The draft rules issued by the Stock Exchange to come into force with the big bang on October 27 show that slowly but surely the seeds of self-regulation are beginning to take root. The Stock Exchange rules, like the conduct of business rules hastily issued by the Securities and Investments Board in February, will clearly require amendments of detail - to satisfy the SIB, as well as factions within the exchange. At least the framework of self-regulation and investor protection in this area has been established.

The exchange has laid down discrete rules for the equity, sterling fixed interest and gilt markets. This may well be a foretaste of the future under dual capacity when these markets - with their very different participants - may diverge. Then market practices may throw up differing regulatory requirements.

There will clearly be much finessing attempted by the exchange, which is keen to publicize the fact that its rules come into force many months before the SIB rules are running. It is likely to win the argument that client agreement letters should not require annual renewal, but there are areas for discussion where the outcome is not so clear cut.

There remains, for instance, the vexed question of best execution and what this actually entails. In the SIB's draft rules this meant obtaining the best price for the client. Objectors have argued that the SIB's version fails to take into account the value of research services. The Stock Exchange, however, actually drafts a definition of investment services - which include research - and effectively provides room for them to exist within the principle of best execution.

The main focus of attention is likely to be on the rules governing publication of trades, which worry market-makers. They are worried that the requirement for details of trades in leading stocks be reported and made public within five minutes would open them to exploitation by rivals, for instance by splitting up big blocks. This is a fair point, but the importance of having one market, which is not fragmented and which provides, through Seag, the same information to all, should be allowed to prevail.

Valuing Woolworth Just three days before the first closing date of Dixons Group's £1.5 billion bid, Woolworth has had another go at questioning the quality of its profits. This raises two difficulties. Dixons's 1985/86 accounts, to which many of the queries relate, are not published yet. And they will not reveal as much as Woolworth would like to see - in part for good commercial reasons. Dixons, for example, is not going to show how much profit has been contributed by the subcontracting of credit sales to Lombard Tricity Finance. That would reveal too much to competitors.

Dixons continues to maintain that there has been no profit from interest on Currys credit sales in 1985/86, insignificant profits from property sales and no benefit from asset writedowns. The interest being earned on the cash still coming in from former Currys credit sales is no more than enough to pay for finance and collection, says Dixons.

Perhaps the most relevant question for Dixons, now that the first stage of the bid is drawing to a close, is how much does it really think Woolworth

is worth and is it prepared to pay that price?

City analysts are talking of at least £10 a share to be in with a chance against Dixons present offer of 670p. The falling market is not being kind to Dixons. Its share price has come back nearly 25 per cent from its high at 438p a few weeks ago. Woolworth shares have fallen only 12 per cent. The day Dixons announced its bid, its offer was worth 805p a share.

The lack of a cash alternative (so far) is more dangerous in a weak market and so too is highly rated paper. Assuming profits in 1985/86 of about £73 million Dixons is still selling on a high rating of 25 times earnings.

At £10, Woolworth would be valued at nearly 29 times prospective earnings, assuming taxable profits of £105 million. Dixons' job over the next few weeks will be to try and demonstrate why this is too high a price to ask.

Question of reference

Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has now had on his desk for a week the recommendation of the Office of Fair Trading on whether to refer two bids for S & W Berisford to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. A decision is imminent, and not before time. The first closing date for Hillsdown's bid for Berisford has already come and gone. And that used to be thought an informal deadline for monopolies references, even though the Secretary of State formally has six months. The decision to refer BET's scaffolding bid for SGB was not made until after the offer's second closing date.

In the Berisford case, it must be said, Tate & Lyle only came in later and it was the entry of the main domestic competitor for Berisford's British Sugar subsidiary that complicated the issue. Nonetheless, the excessive length and ceremony of Commission investigation may be turning the deliberations between the OFT and the Secretary of State into the real bid ruling.

That would be a misguided change, just as it would be wrong for the OFT to feel it has somehow made a mistake when the Commission passes a referred merger. If the Commission process is too complex, it should be reformed, rather than widening the range of confidential Whitehall discretion.

The OFT is understood to have recommended that both the Tate & Lyle and Hillsdown bids should be referred. This would be hard luck on Hillsdown, because the grounds for referring its bid in isolation are bound to seem somewhat spurious - aspects of the animal feed industry perhaps. Whatever forms are needed to satisfy the Whitehall principle of individual treatment, however, it is important that both bids or none should be referred (and Tate's demands investigation).

The BET reference allowed Mowlem to come in with an agreed merger with SGB while BET was off the field, effectively deciding the issue before the Commission cleared the BET bid. Whitehall does not want to decide the commercial issues of bids. It should not normally do so accidentally by referring one competitive bid for a company and not another, unless the first bid has already been cleared before the second bidder enters the scene.

NEW NATIONWIDE RATES

FROM JUNE 1ST 1986

Table with 2 columns: Account Type and Rate. Includes SHARE ACCOUNTS & CASHBOOSTER (5.25% net), FLEXACCOUNTS (£1-£499: 5.50% net, £500 plus: 7.00% net), BONUSBUILDER ACCOUNTS (£100-£499 existing accounts only: 5.50% net, £500-£1,999: 7.00% net, £2,000-£4,999: 7.25% net, £5,000-£9,999: 7.50% net, £10,000 plus: 7.75% net), CAPITAL BONUS (NEW ACCOUNT): 7.75% net, INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNT (£1-£1,999: 10.00%, £2,000-£9,999: 10.25%, £10,000 plus: 10.50%).

The interest is paid gross. Available only to those not ordinarily resident in UK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 5.00% net

OTHER INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

The rate of interest paid on all other investment accounts except Treasurers Accounts will be decreased by 0.75% from 1 June 1986.

MORTGAGES 11.00%

The rate of interest charged on existing mortgages for owner occupier borrowers will be 11.00% from 1 June 1986. This rate has applied to new advances since 19 April 1986.



Nationwide Building Society, New Oxford House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6PL

MARKET SUMMARY

Table with 2 columns: Stock Markets and Main Price Changes. Includes New York Dow Jones (1757.56 -2.24), Tokyo Nikkei Dow (15697.53 +23.50), Hong Kong Hang Seng (1765.02 -22.06), Amsterdam Gen (256.9 -4.23), Sydney AO (1197.5 +3.2), Frankfurt Commerzbank (1980.2 -26.0), Brussels General (650.35 +15.27), Paris CAC (408.8 -2.7), Zurich SKA General (527.60 -6.2). Also includes Currencies (London: \$1.5185, DM3.3779, Sfr2.9214, FF11.7472, Yen255.18, Index: 76.1) and Interest Rates (Bank Rate 10%, 3-month interbank 10%, 3-month eligible bills 10%, Prime Rate 8.50%, Federal Funds 8.75%, 3-month Treasury Bills 6.18-6.16%, 30-year bonds 9.5).

Brunning chiefs agree to step down

Mr Geoffrey Brunning, chairman of Brunning Group, is stepping down as part of a management reorganization. He is also leaving the board but remains an employee of the advertising and marketing company.

The reorganization follows an agreement between the company and its financial advisers.

In agreement with the board, Mr Brunning is to place family shareholdings with leading institutional investors and nine members of the senior management team.

Mr Frank Casey, a director, has also resigned from the board but has agreed to continue as a special adviser and as the group's representative on advertising bodies and committees. He will also remain chairman of the Brunning agency in Manchester.

Mr Trevor Shonfield, who is currently managing director of the London agency, has been appointed to the board as group chief executive and Mr Peter Morgan, managing director of the subsidiary, Circular Distributors, has also joined the board.

The reconstituted board is seeking a new finance director to succeed Mr Bill Morris, who will retire next March. It is also intended that a new non-executive chairman will be appointed and further appointments may be made to strengthen the board.

Shareholders will be asked to approve the enfranchisement of the restricted voting shares with ordinary shareholders receiving a one-for-30 scrip issue as compensation for dilution of their voting rights.

Results for the year to March 31 are expected to show a loss on continuing activities. There will be no final dividend.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Confidence slowly returns and share retreat is halted

Stock markets made a quiet, but firm start yesterday to the second leg of the three-week spring holiday account. A largely favourable weekend press on the short-term investment outlook prompted a modest return of confidence, so that recent selling pressure subsided.

The FT 30-share index edged forward by 4.8 points to 1,294.3, while the FT-SE 100 index rose by 8.2 points to 1,573.1.

However, genuine investors refused to be tempted from the sidelines and the main centres of investment activity were restricted to press "tips", company statements and bid situations.

Government stocks improved by three-eighths in the conventional on the ever-present hope of lower interest rates. One of last Friday's new, index-linked Treasury stocks, 2003, was exhausted in early trading.

Leading industrials were largely ignored, but BP at 563p and Shell at 783p continued to benefit from last Thursday's better-than-expected profits, both another 8p higher. Plessey improved by 8p to 226p in anticipation of good results next Thursday, but in dull insurance Royal lost 8p to 909p.

Banks held steady after last week's mauling which followed the big NatWest rights issue. On the takeover front, Yarrow was hoisted 200p to 830p on the surprise — and agreed — offer from CAP Group, 8p better at 208p. Weir Group, which realized a useful profit from the sale of its stake in Yarrow, added 4p to 121p.

Grosvenor Group, announcing merger talks with a private company, jumped by 3p to 160p, while Dowty Group rose 9p more to 205p on a press suggestion that BTR may bid. Amstrad continued to benefit from the scrip proposals, up by 17p to 264p. There is also talk of a brokers' meeting later this week.

AB Foods pleased the market with a 33.5 per cent profit increase and rose by 2p to 332p. Salisbury, reporting today, gained 6p to 378p. Dealers are looking for profits in the region of £185 million — 20 per cent higher than last year.

RHMI, with interim figures also due, added 5p to 204p, while last Friday's newcomer Dalepak advanced 8p more to 130p against the offer price of 107p. Losses cut 5p from United Scientific at 125p, but better-than-expected profits supported Crystalate, at 213p and Dabiller, at 178p — both added 12p firmer.

Technology for Business at 131p and Berkeley Group at 430p gave up 10p each, after their respective rights issues, but Scottish Television improved by 5p to 345p on the plan to give votes to the "A" shares and the £5.7 million rights issue. F&I Electricals hardened by 2.5p to 77.5p on the deal with Thoro-EMI.

Stores made a brighter showing, with GUS "A" up 25p to 985p on reports of an imminent management deal with Harris Queensway concerning The Times furnishing subsidiary.

Harris Queensway rose by 6p to 248p, while elsewhere Combined English gained 8p

to 323p on the news that the Quantum fund of Curacao had increased its stake to 11.14 per cent. Martin Ford jumped 10p to 76p on revived bid hopes and NSS News, in which D C Thomson has a stake, climbed 8p to 184p. Press comment lifted Caparo Industries 7p to 54p, but Rotaprint lost 2p to 75p on a "sell" recommendation.

Desauter at 310p and Hestair, 165p, were hoisted by 30p and 17p respectively on speculative interest. Eggle-Hattersley gained 13p to 607p, awaiting development from the FH Tomkins situation. A 25 per cent earnings improvement stimulated Reader at 41p, up 3.5p, but Tomkins eased 5p to 198p in spite of a 50 per cent profit increase. Clement Clarke was wanted again, at 190p — up 15p and Spafax TV attracted strong speculative support at 115p, up 20p.

Of the two newcomers, British Island Airways opened at a small discount at 58p, but Dean and Bowes recorded a 6p premium at 56p. Bumper profits inspired J Williams of Cardiff, up 3.5p to 33.5p. Brunning Group fell to 145p on the management shake up, but later rallied to 155p, a net fall of 10p.

Disappointing profits knocked 25p from Gedwin Warren at 125p, but a 25 per cent expansion supported Craigm Lodge, at 110p, up 10p and Clayform improved 5p to 253p as profits proved higher than forecast.

In overseas banks, ANZ lost 15p to 263p after disappointing figures.

£20m link to sell price news

By Richard Lander

Mercatille House, the financial services group, is linking up with America's Automatic Data Processing (ADP) in an attempt to become the leading news and price information provider to the British and European securities trading industry.

The two companies will each invest more than £10 million into the 50-50 joint venture, which will market Marketpulse, an advanced full-colour screen information system developed in the United States by ADP.

Customers, who are expected to pay a basic monthly rate of £350 per work station, will be able to display a customized mixture of news, price and historical data.

American stock prices will be taken from ADP's own material, now marketed around the world by Reuters, the news and financial information agency, under an exclusive agreement due to expire next year.

Coloroll buys ceramics firm

Coloroll, the wallpaper and home furnishings group, yesterday announced a move into ceramics, one week after failing in its hotly-contested £14 million bid for Staffordshire Potteries.

It is paying £5.1 million for the privately owned Biltons group of companies which, like Staffordshire Potteries, is based in Stoke-on-Trent and manufactures and distributes earthenware mugs and tableware.

The Coloroll chairman, Mr John Ashcroft, said the acquisition had been under discussion for more than two months and that the businesses of Biltons and Staffordshire Potteries were highly complementary.

Weston keeps them guessing at ABF

TEMPUS

Mr Garry Weston, the chairman and majority shareholder of Associated British Foods, keeps his plans for the future to himself.

It is now three years since he withdrew from South Africa, and he has yet to indicate where he will invest the proceeds.

At least yesterday's results show that the money is now making a decent return for ABF shareholders, pending an acquisition.

On investments, which rose from £259 million to nearly £300 million gross by the year end, ABF received income of £39.4 million, up from £23.5 million.

That reflects a return of 13 per cent, against only 9 per cent in the previous year, taking the year end figures in each case.

The rise in investment income accounted for half the increase in pretax profits from £132 million to £164 million.

The other half of that increase came from better trading from most areas of the group and redundancy costs were £2 million lower at £0 million.

The retailing arm, which takes in Fine Fare's 450 stores, increased profits by 19 per cent to £41.9 million on sales 8 per cent higher at £1.41 billion.

Volume rose by 3 per cent and margins improved to nearly 3 per cent, but that is still below the level achieved by Sainsbury.

ABF, unlike Sainsbury does not, however, boost margins by capitalizing interest on the cost of building new stores.

Manufacturing, which takes in the milling and baking businesses, had a better second half than expected, with two price increases on both bread and flour. As a result profits rose by 10 per cent to £57.6 million.

Overseas, there were good performances in Australia, New Zealand and Ireland and profits rose 16 per cent to £32.5 million, despite currency movements which reduced group pretax profits by £2.3 million.

On ABF's conservatively stated earnings — property profits of £13.5 million are not included — the share price at 332p is trading on a historic multiple of just 13.

Given that 31 per cent of the trading result comes from

retailing, which tends to command a higher rating than manufacturing that looks modest.

But after the shares' good run in recent months, outside shareholders may want more indication of where the group is going before chasing them any higher.

Matthew Brown

Having escaped the chilly embrace of his northern competitor Scottish & Newcastle, the Blackburn-based brewer Matthew Brown now has to deliver the profit and dividend forecasts promised in course of its defence.

Yesterday's interim announcement was an encouraging start. Despite the diversion of management time in warding off S & N's bid, pretax profit for the 26 weeks to March 29 were up 22 per cent to £3.8 million on turnover of £27.3 million, up 7 per cent.

Margins are the name of the game, that and maximizing the profitability of tied houses through what are now called "amusement-with-prizes" machines (fruit machines to you and me) and sales of pub meals. In the results just reported, the trading margin was increased from 16.8 per cent of turnover to 18.9 per cent.

For the year to September as a whole, Matthew Brown has to make £9.7 million, only 18.6 per cent up on last year. It is hard to imagine a summer worse than last year's, and this profit forecast should be comfortably reached. Which, at the present price of 475p puts the shares on a multiple of over 17 times prospective earnings, still a healthy 40 per cent premium to the rest of the sector.

The 14p dividend promised for the year implies a hefty 50 per cent payout ratio. Future dividend increases are likely to be much more modest.

United Scientific Holdings

The dangers of inadequate controls in overseas subsidiaries are clearly visible in United Scientific Holdings' interim results for the six months to March 31, 1986 which were reported yesterday.

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Berkeley Group plans £11.9 million cash call

Berkeley Group, the property developer, intends to raise about £11.9 million through a two-for-seven rights issue.

The 3.46 million new shares are priced at 35p.

Demand for homes in the company's trading areas continues to be strong, Berkeley says, and to take advantage of future opportunities directors believe the company should again increase its capital base and strengthen its financial position.

Net proceeds of the issue, which will initially be used to reduce bank borrowings, will provide additional working capital.

To broaden the market in

the company's shares, the directors do not intend to take up their full entitlement. The remainder will be placed with institutions.

In the year to April 30, Berkeley declared a final dividend of 2.8p, making 4.2p for the year, against 3.6p previously.

Turnover soared to £31.79 million from £18.87 million and operating profit to £4.55 million from £2.71 million.

The £3.3 million raised by last year's rights issue was invested to continue the company's policy of expanding the regional subsidiaries and establishing additional subsidiaries in new areas.

COMPANY NEWS

● TOMKINSONS: Interim dividend 1.25p (0.0), payable June 23. Turnover £9.69 million (£8.46 million) for the six months to March 29, 1986. Pretax profit £753,000 (£502,000). Earnings per share 7.7p (5p).

● CRYSTALATE HOLDINGS: Half-year to March 31, 1986. Interim dividend 1.85p (1.54p). Sales £29.27 million (£32.42 million). Pretax profit £3.51 million (£2.35 million). Earnings per share basic, 10.45p (5.90p) and fully diluted, 8.71p (5.34p). The board reports that orders over stand 30 per cent above the level at the end of the last financial year. Cash and liquidity remain strong.

● DAVENPORT KNITWEAR: Dividend 7.1p and special payment of 0.75p for 1985 (single dividend of 6.3p for 1984). Pretax profit £1.11 million (£10.82p).

● CLAYFORM PROPERTIES: Dividend of 5p, as forecast, for 1985, payable on July 14. Pretax profit £2.58 million, compared with the prospectus forecast of not less than £2.5 million (£1 million for 1984). Turnover £11.87 million (£14.7 million). Earnings per share 19.9p (5.6p). Planning permission has been given for the re-development of the Leeds

store. Clayform is to build one of the most modern covered shopping centres in Europe, with an investment value well above £45 million.

● CRAIG LODGE & KNIGHT: Six months ended March 31, 1986. Interim dividend 0.6p (0.5p). Turnover £1.45 million (£1.38 million). Pretax profit £163,000 (£130,000). Earnings per share 1.66p (1.11p).

● GODWIN WARREN CONTROL SYSTEMS: Total dividend 2.2p (2.0p) for 1985. Turnover £7.51 million (£4.96 million). Pretax profit £35,000 (£508,000). Earnings per share 7.1p (8.6p).

● A AND P APPLEDORE: The company has won a contract to assist Malta Shipbuilding with the introduction of advanced technology and production methods, particularly in connection with the construction of a series of eight timber/container vessels, each of about 7,000 tonnes deadweight, for Russia. Up to six Appleadore managers/engineers will be assigned to the shipyard.

● AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING: Half-year to March 31, 1986. Net profit Aus\$141.86 million (£6 million), against Aus\$152.42

Anglo to press on with battle for Burnett

Anglo United Development, the mining group, is refusing to admit any setback in its £40 million battle for Burnett and Hallamshire, the ailing mining and property group.

Anglo has been refused vital information which it needs from the Burnett.

Last night Anglo said it was holding talks with its banks which assisted in the rescue operation for Burnett earlier this year.

"We still want to go ahead because we think our proposed offer makes a lot of sense," said an Anglo spokesman.

million. Interim dividend 15 cents (same).

● GUINNESS PEAT GROUP: The group has completed the sale of the main part of its property development interests in Britain for about £18 million. These sales were announced in Jan. City Merchant Developers and its subsidiary, Central Developers, have acquired the property interest and taken over a number of schemes in development. Bankers Trust Co. has made available to CMD a mixture of loans and guarantee facilities totalling about £36 million.

● SGB GROUP: The offer by John Mowlem has been declared unconditional in all respects. Acceptances were received for 25.67 million ordinary shares (58.7 per cent). The offer and loan note alternative remain open until further notice, but the cash alternative has closed.

● TOP STATES: The company has placed on a yield basis, £15 million of first mortgage debenture stock, 2011/16, which has been fully underwritten by Oulifer Goodison Co.

More company news on page 27

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		RIGHTS ISSUES	
Antar (120p)	125 -3	Tempson (215p)	200 -3
Ashley (1135p)	187 +1	Spice (80p)	98
BPP (160p)	218	Tech Project (140p)	126 -1
Br Hand (60p)	57	Top Tech (140p)	173 -5
Combined Lease (1125p)	135 -3	Usher (Frank) (1100p)	100
Olepek (107p)	130 +9	Wellcome (120p)	192
Oveas DY (155p)	230	Westbury (145p)	154
Dean & B (85p)	56	Worcester (110p)	140
Debor (130p)	141	Wicks (140p)	153
Ferguson (110p)	261 +11		
Gold Gem Trct (165p)	213 +2		
Green (E) (150p)	141		
Ipeco (120p)	119		
Jarvis Porter (105p)	135 +2		
Jay Hite (115p)	94		
Lee Int (180p)	155 -1		
Lodge Gara (70p)	89		
Monotype (67p)	147 -2		
Musterlin (110p)	132		
Roaly Veehl (320p)	363		
Splash Prods (72p)	72		
		Ashley Int N/P	46
		Burman Oil N/P	45 +4
		F&C Euro N/P	5 +2
		Hester N/P	38 +13
		Low & Bonar N/P	13
		President Ent N/P	41
		Rangers N/P	70 -1
		Rosehaugh N/P	30
		Satchell & S N/P	5
		Sale Teney N/P	5

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	10.50%
Adam & Company	10.50%
BCCI	10.50%
Citibank Savings	10.75%
Consolidated Cds	10.50%
Continental Trust	10.50%
Co-operative Bank	10.50%
C. Hoare & Co	10.50%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.50%
Lloyds Bank	10.50%
Hal Westminster	10.50%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.50%
TSB	10.50%
Citibank NA	10.50%
↑ Mortgage Base Rate.	

'Pay bills on time' big firms urged

By Teresa Poole

The Government is urging large companies to speed up the payment of money owed to smaller suppliers, after a rising number of complaints from small businesses, some of which have been forced into liquidation by the late payment of bills.

A set of voluntary guidelines, *Payment on Time*, was published by the Department of Employment yesterday, aiming to encourage better practices in both the public and private sectors.

Mr David Trippier, the minister responsible for small companies, said: "I find it disgraceful that multi-million pound companies improve their liquidity by squeezing the cash flow of small suppliers."

The guidelines emphasize that both buyers and suppliers have responsibility for ensuring that payment on time is achieved.

Buyers are told to make sure they have a regularly monitored payment policy and not to promise payment within an unrealistic timescale.

The small companies are urged to insist on clear payment terms when agreeing to a contract. This should include details of how long after invoice the payment will be made, whether advance or interim payments are avail-

able, and whether there are any penalty clauses for failure to complete the contract on time.

Mr Trippier said that over the past 18 months he had received an increasingly heavy postbag about the problem. "In many cases there are no terms and conditions in the contract at all. But I think the worst offenders are the larger firms who do not honour the terms of a contract and know that the small firm cannot take them to law."

The new initiative has the backing of the Confederation of British Industry, the Institute of Directors, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

A CBI survey of the problem revealed that a quarter of companies claimed most of their bills were paid late, one third that more than half were late, and well over half believed that standards of payment had declined in the last 10 years. Just over half the small firms had their worst problems with large customers, but four in ten cited other small companies as the culprits.

The findings are backed up by the Institute of Directors' study which found that 77 per cent of members said that late

payment was a serious problem.

Mr Trippier made it clear that if the guidelines do not have an effect within about three years then the Government may consider legislation. *Payment on Time* will be issued to government departments, local authorities, major corporations, small companies, chambers of commerce and professional advisors. The CBI will also be sending out 20,000 copies to its members.

Mr Trippier added: "The Government itself is not free from criticism in this area, although all departments are on standing instructions to pay on time."

Mr John Owens, deputy director general of the CBI, welcomed the guidelines and said: "Small firms are the least able to weather the consequences of late payment. Failure to pay on time is failure to honour a contract. There can be no excuse for holding on to someone else's money."

In a further move to help small companies, Mr Richard Ottaway, Conservative MP for Nottingham North, has introduced a Bill which would give firms the legal right to charge interest on outstanding debts. Its second reading was blocked by the Government and has been postponed until July.

Woolworth facelift rich in promise

By Derek Harris Industrial Editor

Woolworth Holdings has identified up to 60 of its 800 or more Woolworth high street stores as having redevelopment potential that could bring a rich financial harvest. Many millions of pounds could be involved because Woolworth has so many sites in prime in-town positions.

One of the biggest schemes is already planned in detail. A Norwich Woolworth store of 49,000 sq ft, valued at £6 million, is expected to be worth £10 million net of building costs after development which will drive a lofty mall down the centre and add a series of other shops to a Woolworth outlet of 25,000 sq ft.

Studies of other potential redevelopment sites are still in an early stage but it appears likely that there will be at least one other scheme comparable to that at Norwich.

But smaller Woolworth outlets in smaller towns are also attracting attention because demographic changes point to growth in such spots as population moves increasingly into more rural areas.

As it continues its battle against the unwelcome bid from Dixons, the electricals shops chain, Woolworth is planning to spend nearly £150 million by the end of 1988 on refurbishing and relaunching 800 Woolworth outlets to sell six main groups of goods under its Operation Focus strategy.

At the end of this process Woolworth will have 200 stores in key provincial centres which will be larger units that can be used for comparison shopping. Another 600 or so will be smaller units which will aim to cater for top-up shopping.

In some locations Woolworth is considering adding satellite stores which could sell one or possibly more of the six groups of goods on which Woolworth is now concentrating. These are its "Kids", "Triumph Adler (UK)", "Entertainment", "Kitchen Shop", "Home and Garden", and "Looks".

Between 3 and 4 per cent of the children's clothing market is claimed by Woolworth and with the new stores it is looking to double its penetration.

APPOINTMENTS

M L Holdings: Mr I E Jackett becomes group financial controller. Mr I W Downie is made finance director and Mr W F Brown becomes personnel director of ML Aviation Co. Mr D Johnstone is made finance director of ML Engineering (Plymouth).

EMAP: Mr Kevin Hand becomes managing director of the new circulation and distribution company. Mr Tom Moloney has been made managing director of a new London publishing division, responsible for the development of teenage sector magazines. Mr Bob Feethan becomes the managing director of EMAP National Publications.

Rawplug: Mr Richard Evans has been made managing director.

Clarkson Puckle Group: The board of the international division will be: Mr A G C



Richard Evans

Howland Jackson, chairman, Mr D M Berliand, Mr C L Burgess, Mr A J Duggan, Mr A J Ellison, Mr B Etchells, Mr R A Neulander, Mr D C Millwater and Mr B M Waters.

Inchcape: Mr Charles Mackay will join the board with responsibility for the Far East activities. He will be based in Hong Kong from October, 1986.

Biffa Waste Services: Mr Mark Aldridge becomes managing director.

Hollis Timber Sales: Mr Tony Moore has been made managing director.

Guidway: Mr Kenneth Kelly is made financial director.

Declan Kelly: Mr Michael Morris becomes managing director of YPH Housing, a new subsidiary.

JH Minet: Mr Colin Rees Phillips has been made executive director of the North American marine division, and Mr Ian Delella of the data processing division. Triumph Adler (UK): Mr C.W.A. Davis joins the board as financial director.

CSE Aviation: Mr Colin Beckwith becomes a director.

More appointments on page 27

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10000 sq. ft. microelectronics centre has been opened by Plessey at its Liverpool telecommunications plant. Representing an investment of over £5.5 million, it provides essential quality assessment and development facilities for the Plessey production of British Telecom's System X exchanges.

The new centre is as advanced as any of its kind in Europe. Currently 50 engineers and operators are employed there, mainly in testing and qualifying components for the System X production line.

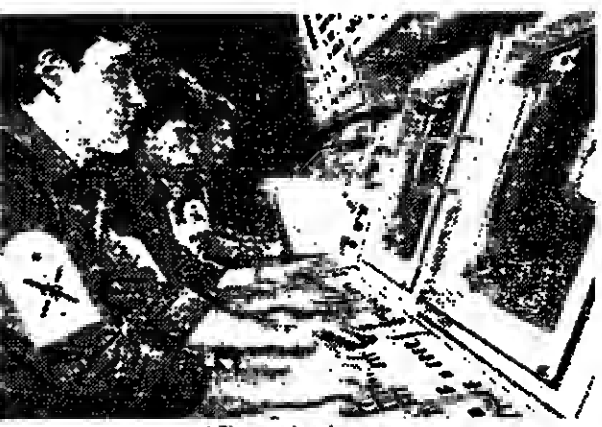
Equipment is highly automated - for electrical testing of simple and complex components, for environmental testing and for failure analysis.

The centre will also help to design new VLSI custom devices and assess advanced microcircuits for use in System X, such as high-density semiconductor memory chips and high-speed 16- and 32-bit CPU devices.

PLESSEY HOTLINE

Sonar contracts for Trident are worth another £40 million

Plessey has won contracts worth more than £40 million to supply highly sophisticated new sonar for the Royal Navy's Trident submarine programme, and for a covert submarine communications programme.



A Plessey submarine sonar.

The Trident orders cover enhancements to Sonar 2054, a fully integrated multifunctional sonar suite, plus the first production contract.

For Trident, this system will be the most advanced of its type in the world, and will contribute to the survivability of this new submarine deterrent force well into the next century.

£50 MILLION

Total orders for the Trident sonar project received over the last 12 months by Plessey are worth more than £150 million.

As prime contractor for the sonar, Plessey was awarded the

development prototype and pre-production contract in April, 1985. Further production contracts which take long lead times into account will be let in line with the schedule for the submarine programme itself.

Royal Navy equipment business won by Plessey over the last year now totals over £300 million.

Plessey pumps for Boeing

Boeing is buying more Plessey fuel pumps, worth almost £1 million, for its 737-300 - one of the world's best-selling jet airliners.

Each aircraft employs six Plessey fuel pumps in centre and wing tanks. These pumps provide vapour-free fuel at 20,000 pounds per hour, and meet all specified performance requirements at high climb rates and high altitudes.

Weighing only 2.27 kg, Mk4 versions of the Plessey Type 8240 fuel pump for the Boeing 737-300 are now the only pumps qualified for use with all conventional aviation fuels, including JP4.

System X quality centre

Against fierce competition from French companies, Plessey has won a £24 million contract to redevelop Plaisance International Airport in Mauritius.

Expanding its fast-growing tourist industry is a key element in the Mauritian economic development plan. By 1995, passengers using Plaisance should double to a million a year, and freight rise from 8,600 tonnes a year now to 18,000 tonnes.

£24 million Mauritius airport contract

As prime contractor, Plessey turnkey responsibility includes civil works design and construction, and direction, co-



The airport equipped by Plessey in Grenada.

ordination and management of British equipment and services. Construction involves taxiways, aircraft parking apron, buildings, airside roads, service roads and car parks, and surface water drainage, water supply and sewage disposal systems.

Plessey will also provide three passenger air bridges, new airport power generation and distribution, ground and road lighting, navigation and communications equipment, a new telephone network, a fixed ground power system, fitting and equipping of buildings, and airport emergency service vehicles.

In Africa alone, Plessey has helped to develop eleven airports since 1975. Elsewhere, its projects include the new airports now operating in Grenada and the Falklands.



Technology is our business.

PLESSEY and the Plessey symbol are trade marks of The Plessey Company plc.

COMMODITIES

Table of commodity prices including SUGAR, COFFEE, SOYABEAN, and various metals like COPPER, ZINC, and ALUMINUM.

Table of DOLLAR SPOT RATES for various countries including Ireland, Australia, Canada, and others.

Table of STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES for various currencies and time periods.

Wall Street news: New York (Reuters) - Wall Street stocks edged lower in quiet morning trading yesterday.

Table of stock market data including Dow Jones Industrial Average and various sector indices.

Table of EURO MONEY DEPOSITS % for various banks and currencies.

Table of LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES for various contracts like 3-month Sterling.

Table of CANADIAN PRICES for various commodities like Wheat and Soybeans.

Table of TREASURY BILLS for various maturities like 91-day and 182-day.

Table of GOLD prices for various types of gold bars and coins.

Table of INVESTMENT TRUSTS listing various funds and their performance.

Table of FINANCIAL TRUSTS listing various trusts and their assets.

Table of FINANCIAL TRUSTS (continued) listing various trusts and their assets.

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Equities make headway

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began May 12. Dealings end May 30. Contango day June 2. Settlement day June 9.

Portfolio Gold - From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figures published on this page.

Portfolio Gold - Times Newspapers Limited DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000 Claims required for +60 points Claimants should ring 0254-53772

Table with columns: No., Company, Group, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies like Sella, S.P.A., Saxon Eng, etc.

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs. Weekly Dividend. Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various stocks like Anglo, Anglo S, Anglo S, etc.

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various stocks like Anglo S, Anglo S, Anglo S, etc.

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Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'BREWERIES'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'BUILDING AND ROADS'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'FINANCE AND LAND'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'FOODS'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'CHEMICALS, PLASTICS'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'CINEMAS AND TV'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'DRAPERY AND STORES'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS A-D'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS E-K'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS L-R'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS S-Z'.

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Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'OVERSEAS TRADERS'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'PROPERTY'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'MINING'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'HOTELS AND CATERERS'.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies under the heading 'INDUSTRIALS A-D'.

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Lorry makers 'still vulnerable' as demand increases

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The continuing vulnerability of Europe's small, independent lorry makers — including Leyland Vehicles and Bedford, and Enasa of Spain — and their inability to cope with rising demand are highlighted in a new report on the industry published today.

For such companies to remain independent will prove "increasingly expensive" and management and owners will strive to repair the strategic weaknesses of their companies.

DRI Europe, the forecasting group, says that Leyland — the subject of recent abortive takeover proposals by General Motors — has unusual depth in its model range and superior production facilities, but the current narrowness of market opportunity is particularly frustrating.

All three companies, the report says, are dependent on their domestic markets, where they face an import challenge.

and African markets depressed by reduced oil production earnings. It adds that they could benefit from technological cooperation enabling them to reduce large research and development costs.

DRI believes that the weakness of these companies in European distribution and service makes them strategically ill-equipped to capture the benefits of a rising demand for trucks in Europe that is now forecast.

Steady expansion is predicted in all sectors, with the total demand for trucks in seven leading EEC markets rising from 1,117,000 last year to 1,214,000 in 1990. Production is expected to remain at last year's level of 1,343,000 for the next two years, and then rise to a 1990 figure of 1,442,000.

After a small decline in output this year, says DRI, 1987 will witness more general cheer, with exports having no

further contraction to make and better European demand feeding through.

Stronger European economic growth expected in the wake of the collapse of oil prices has raised sales expectations in the commercial vehicle market. But the report gives a warning that the one-third or more of European truck output that is sold outside Western Europe is at risk.

"The net benefit of the oil price change will prove to be in inverse proportion to the weight class of the vehicle sector in question. Light truck output will show an unambiguous improvement; heavy truck output will momentarily fall as a further sharp cutback in exports occurs."

"For the hard-hit medium and heavy-duty truck sector the impact of further Opec belt-tightening will be to halt the gradual recovery of output in its tracks."

Following the rapid growth last year in the light commercial vehicle sector, DRI predicts a more moderate expansion in the years ahead. Medium and heavy vehicle demand is expected to go into a fourth year of improving volumes and by 1990 sales in the EEC should reach 208,000.

APPOINTMENTS

Dubilier: Mr A.J. Lorenz has been made a non-executive director.

Blackwood Hodge: Mr Brian Thompson has been appointed chairman of the new subsidiary, BH Exports, with Mr Richard Halahan director and general manager.



Richard Halahan
Food and Drink Federation: Mr Michael Mackenzie becomes director-general next month.



Nicholas Troilo
and Mr A.G. Hickie becomes director of sales and marketing.

KEMSLEY: The share offer has been accepted in respect of 27,332,112 Kenning Motor ordinary shares, including 12,600,000 owned by IEP Securities and 190,973 Kenning ordinary in respect of which the revised cash offer has been accepted. This represents 64.8 per cent of existing capital of Kenning. Offers have been declared unconditional. They remain open for acceptance until further notice.

YORK MOUNT GROUP: Six-for-five rights issue proposed at 41p per share, the bulk of which will be subscribed for by a syndicate of investors led by York Trust. There is to be a change in board control. Shareholders representing 60.6 per cent of the capital have agreed to renounce their rights to new shares, all of which have been placed by York Trust and Capel Cure Myers, the company's broker, so that an amount representing no more than 29.9 per cent of the enlarged capital (assuming rights are fully subscribed) will be subscribed by a syndicate of investors nominated by York Trust. A substantial proportion of these rights will be taken up by the West Yorkshire Enterprise Board. Final dividend of 1p, making 7p for year to December 31 (3p). Figures in 000. Turnover 2,936 (3,336). Pretax profit 176 (203).

CITY AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT: Harvard Securities Group received acceptances for 78,080 City shares under the share offer, and for 16,652 shares under the cash offer. The offer is extended until 3pm on May 22.

THE HOWARD GROUP: Results for six months to March 31. Special interim dividend 4p per share. Figures in 000. Pretax profit 2,365 (1,317). Earnings per share 12.3p (5.71). The group says that the 79 per cent growth in pretax

profits reflects its continuing success.

BROKEN HILL PROPRIETARY CO: The company and Adelaide Steamship Co have agreed that BHP will file notices of discontinuance of the various Supreme Court proceedings instituted against Adelaide Steamship, certain of its subsidiaries and Mr Spalvins.

JACKSON EXPLORATION: Results for three months to March 31. Figures in 000. Net loss 6,180 (131) income. Net loss per share 0.08 (nil).

INTERVISION VIDEO (HOLDINGS): The company has agreed, subject to conditions, for a consortium of investors to subscribe 2,000,000 for eight million new ordinary shares. Rights issue to raise £345,000 proposed.

CAMPBELL RED LAKE MINES: The company has filed a final short form prospectus in Canada, and a registration statement in the US, relating to the proposed public offering of three million treasury common shares. A total of 1.5 million shares will be offered in Canada and outside the US at \$2.00 and a further 1.5 million shares will be offered at \$1.45 in the US and outside Canada. The net proceeds of \$3,561 million will be used to repay a substantial portion of the bank debt incurred in January when Campbell bought its 56.7 per cent interest in Kiama Gold Mines.

SIGMA MINES: Net income for three months to March 31 \$31.149 million (14 cents per share) compared with \$3065,000 (13 cents) for the first quarter of 1985.

HAWTAL WHITING HOLDINGS: Chase Manhattan Securities has completed a placing of 634,253 new ordinary shares at 43p per share to raise about £2.6 million after expenses, conditional upon shareholders' approval. In addition, 230,000 ordinary shares held by discretionary settlements of Mr John Whitecross and Mr Ken Talbot, two of the founders and directors, were placed.

The group's pretax profits for the year to December 31 were £3.5 million compared with £2.1 million for the previous year.

TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES: The company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Total Eastcan Exploration, has agreed in principle with Canadian Oil and Gas Fund and Mr John C McDonald to take control of Ranchmen's Resources, the oil and gas producer listed on the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver exchanges. Erickson profits for the first quarter of 1986 were \$570,000 (C\$490,000).

MANN & CO: Conditional agreement has been reached to acquire for £1.75 million shares or cash a company owning H J Furlong and Sons, a surveyor and estate agent operating mainly in south east London and north Kent.

FLETCHER CHALLENGE: Company is to issue one ordinary share at \$2 for every five ordinary and 16 ordinary for every 25 16 per cent specified pref. The issue will raise \$224 million from two instalments.

YORKLYDE: Results for year to January 31. Final dividend 4.25p (5.75), making 7p (16). Figures in 000. Group turnover 8,221 (6,220), pretax profit 2,401 (1,836). Earnings per share 30.6p (23.81). Demand for the group's products has steadied since the year end and, although the group is still working to capacity, the directors believe it is unlikely that profits for this year will reach last year's record.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES: Coloroll has received acceptances of the in-

creased offer for 960,306 pref (61.16 per cent). Of these 461,341 elected for the revised pref cash alternative. S G Warburg owns a further 218,388 pref shares (13.91 per cent). Coloroll and its associates have received acceptances for 1,178,694 SP pref shares (13.91 per cent). The revised pref cash alternative has closed, but the increased offer will remain open until further notice.

WHIM CREEK: Consolidated profit for the first three months of 1986 was Aus\$420,000 (12 cents a share) from the production of 7,043 oz gold at the Meekatharra operations. Work has begun on a new crushing plant.

SAPPHIRE PETROLEUM: Results for 1985. Figures in 000. Turnover 2,084 (2,535). Loss per share 20p (21.11).

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT GROUP: United Heavy Transport (UHT subsidiary) and Econofreight Transport (a subsidiary of TDG) have agreed to a merger of their heavy haulage businesses. The merger has become necessary because of the decline in North Sea oil activities and the intense foreign competition.

ALLEBONE & SONS: The chairman, Mr Alan Allebone, said in his annual statement that sales for the first three months of the year were poor. But, despite the cold weather, initial reactions to the new spring and summer ranges had been encouraging. He believed that there was scope for substantial recovery in retailing profits.

FEB INTERNATIONAL: Results for 1985. Dividend 0.89p, making 1.78. Equivalent gross 2.52p (4.15). Figures in 000. Pretax loss 716 (profit 811).

Property bolsters Manchester Ship

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The fate of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, which is the subject of a contested takeover bid by Highams, a private property company, highlights the rise and fall of an essential part of Britain's industrial might.

Manchester Ship's value, now lies in its property assets, a far cry from the Canal's opening in 1894 when it was a vital thoroughfare for transporting the wealth created in the North West.

The company was hit by £4 million of severance costs in 1985, turning in taxable losses of £1.94 million for the year ending December 31 1985, compared with a profit of £1.58 million the previous year.

The group's port showed a loss of £1.6 million in 1985, a figure depressed by losses of £3 million on the upper reaches of the Canal.

The only bright spot in the 1985 results was the perfor-

mance of the property assets. These were valued at £30.8 million, compared with £3.8 million in 1984 and there was a £1.2 million profit from the sale of land at Ellesmere Port.

It is these property assets, as yet largely unexploited, which are the attraction in the Ship Canal Company.

Highams, the private company of Mr John Whittaker, the chairman of the successful retail warehouse developer, Peel Holdings, has been gradually building its stake in Manchester Ship to the point where a takeover bid was triggered.

The property company has been talking to the Takeover Panel about the Ship Canal Company's complicated voting structure, which could take some time to sort out.

Highams is offering 625p per share cash for the ordinary shares and 300p per preference share, the price at which it bought the latter.

Scottish TV 'A' shares to be given votes

Scottish Television proposes to enfranchise its non-voting "A" shareholders and to raise about £5.7 million through a rights issue.

This involves converting both the "A" ordinary shares and the preference capital into ordinary shares of 10p each, with preference shareholders relinquishing control.

The issue, which has been underwritten, will involve the issue of 2.13 million ordinary shares on the basis of one share for every four "A" ordinary or preference shares held.

The changes involve

amendments to the rules of STV's profit-sharing and share-option schemes.

The original purpose of the share structure was to retain local control of the company and to ensure the acceptability to the IBA of those holders who had the right to vote in general meetings.

The directors believe that the equity holders should be entitled to participate more directly in STV's affairs and that the existence of non-voting shares is now widely regarded by investors as undesirable.

NESTLÉ S.A.,
Cham and Vevey, Switzerland

Payment of dividend

Notice is hereby given to shareholders and holders of participation certificates that following a resolution passed at the General Meeting of shareholders held on 15th May 1986, a dividend for the year 1985 will be paid to them as from 20th May 1986, as follows:

	per share	per participation certificate
gross	Sfr. 148.00	Sfr. 29.00
less Swiss federal withholding tax of 35%	Sfr. 50.75	Sfr. 10.15
net	Sfr. 94.25	Sfr. 18.85

This dividend is payable against delivery of coupon No. 4 for all bearer shares and participation certificates.

On the other hand, all dividends payable on registered share certificates without coupons will be paid by bank transfer to the shareholder's account or by way of an assignment in accordance with the instructions received from the shareholder.

The dividends are payable in Swiss Francs. Outside Switzerland Paying Agents will pay against coupons and assignments in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of presentation; bank transfers will be effected value 20th May 1986 in local currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on that date.

Coupon No 4 and assignment may be presented as from 20th May 1986 to the following Paying Agents of the Company:

In Switzerland:
Credit Suisse, Zurich and its branch offices.
Swiss Bank Corporation, Basle and its branch offices.
Union Bank of Switzerland, Zurich and its branch offices.
Savaire, Vevey, Bern and its branch offices.
Banque Leu Ltd., Zurich, and its branch offices.
Banque Cantonale vaudoise, Lausanne, and its branch offices and agencies.
Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich, and its branch offices.
Eremer Kantonalbank, Bern, and its branch offices.
Zuger Kantonalbank, Zug, and its branch office.
Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg, Fribourg and its agencies.

Denier & Cie, Geneva.
Lombard, Obery & Cie, Geneva.
Pictet & Cie, Geneva.
Handelsbank N.W., Zurich, and its branch offices.

In England:
Swiss Bank Corporation, London.
Credit Suisse, London.
Union Bank of Switzerland, London.

In the United States of America:
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York.
Credit Suisse, New York.
Swiss Bank Corporation, New York.
Union Bank of Switzerland, New York.

In France:
Crédit Commercial de France, Paris.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris.

In Germany:
Eremer-Bank AG, Frankfurt, Main and Düsseldorf.

In Holland:
Pictet en Helwing & Pictet, Amsterdam.

In Austria:
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Vienna.

In Japan:
Nippon Securities Co Ltd, Tokyo.
Yamachi Securities Co Ltd, Tokyo.

Cham and Vevey 15th May 1986

The Board of Directors



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Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Time to hang up on the phone?

By Matthew May

Choosing which phone company to use when making long-distance phone calls has become commonplace in America since the break-up of American Telephone & Telegraph.

Since last week Britain has begun to have that choice with the launch by Mercury Communications of a service for companies that have 50 or more telephone lines.

Mercury says its long-distance charge will on average be 20 per cent cheaper than British Telecom.

At the moment companies have to decide whether to opt for British Telecom or Mercury - Mercury carries the call around its network and either delivers through its own or British Telecom lines - unless their private exchange can accept special software that will automatically choose the cheapest of the two depending on the destination of the call and the time of day.

The service will become available on a wider basis to medium sized businesses after September with the launch of a system that will let callers use Mercury through their existing lines from British Telecom.

By Christmas small businesses and residential users should be able to use Mercury by buying special telephones, at between £30 to £40, with a special button to press before dialling a number if they want to use Mercury's network.

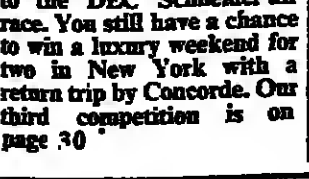
The timetable for residential customers must however be considered fairly flexible as, with demand unknown, the company does not want to risk offending new business customers by overloading the network.

Mercury recently placed an £18 million order for advanced System X exchanges with GEC which should allow it to compete sooner than expected for local call business.

Ironically System X was developed by British Telecom at an estimated cost of £300 million.

Conventional wire-based telephone systems may not have a lengthy future. A report last week by Mintel, commissioned by Cellnet, predicts that the cellular radio system - the basis for the current spurge in mobile telephones - may begin to take over from current "hard wired" telecommunications by the mid 1990's as prices fall.

Our first winner



Alastair Macmillan was the winner of the first in our series of competitions linked to the DEC Schneider air race. You still have a chance to win a luxury weekend for two in New York with a return trip by Concorde. Our third competition is on page 30.

The sure, safe way to buy off the shelf

The microcomputer is poised to be the principal player in a new drama about to unfold in Britain's high streets. The battle will be fought on two fronts.

The retailers of the machines are influential in that transition and are preparing to market top-range personal business machines with a level of professional support previously available only through dealerships.

At the other end of the high street are the insurance brokers, who will be the most prolific new users of business microcomputers.

Last week the disclosure by Laskys that it would be one of the first groups in the high street to provide technical support to microcomputers sold off the shelf is the first visible change to indicate that high-street trading is on the edge of revolt.

The Laskys service, which is provided through the software group Interlex, gives the microcomputer customer three months' hot-line support for a £35 premium. The purchaser, whose technical literacy is poor and is matched by a lack of confidence about mastering the technology, will have a prop.

Laskys, like many other of the top suppliers in the high street, has had problems with customers who cannot cope with badly written manuals and misuse software.

The novel service is meant to give the customer more confidence in the products and more confidence in his decision to purchase.

But the support service has far more significance than stimulating an existing customer base. It will allow high-street retailers to stock sophisticated machines in large volumes and sell them off the shelf.

Selling business microcomputers to small high-street traders - destined to be the prime customers of off-the-shelf personal microcomputers - will require

electronics retailers and suppliers.

It was that route which brought Amstrad to the door of the microcomputer market and it is in anticipation of an Amstrad business machine - deemed to be an IBM clone - that the high street is making its preparations.

At the other end of the high street a new source of customers is taking shape. The high-street brokers of insurance, financial expertise and stock are getting prepared for competition.

The 10,000-plus general insurance brokers in the provinces are still not prolific users of computers. But they know they must convert.

Only about 1,000 of them are believed to have any form of computerization.

These high-street traders are now under pressure from the building societies in the wake of new legislation. The insurance broker will be one of the new customers of the high-street microcomputer retailers. These brokers will be prepared to buy a business machine in the IBM PC or clone range but will unquestionably need support.

Good computer procedures and accompanying software which will allow instantaneous quotes to be given to potential customers is what the broker needs.

That necessity will also change the profile of micro retailers as they stock their shelves with banks of software, peripherals and any other props which the new customer base needs.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Technology correspondent

At a stroke the number of high-street customers base will have been increased substantially with the traditional dealerships losing ground.

The traditional methods adopted by the computer manufacturers in selling mainframes were jettisoned very early. A strategy based on teams of salesmen offering consultancy and personal service was obviously irrelevant to the challenge of selling microcomputers.

At the lower end of the business computer market the manufacturing formula is to make them cheap and stack them high. But what of the retailing?

The profit margins have been cut to the bone and volume sales is the only answer. The vehicle for those sales is therefore the high-street consumer elec-

Game for a renaissance

By Geoff Wheelwright

While the hardware end of the home computer industry speculates on what Alan Sugar will do with Sir Clive Sinclair's computers - and whether or not anyone but Mr Sugar will survive next year in the British home computer manufacturing business - the games software industry is under going a quiet renaissance.

Gone are the days when software houses were going bust every five minutes and lawyers were making more out of the industry than the people in it. Today things move at a slightly more sedate pace, with most software houses well aware of the seasonal nature of their business and what they have to do to combat that.

Some have tried to fight the traditional summer and post-Christmas slumps - which leave many distributors weighed down with old stock - by either dropping the price or changing the nature of the games they produce.

Companies such as Mastertronic have successfully pioneered and developed a year-round budget games market, while others have specialized to the point where games players actually keep an eye out for their new products.

The cult-like following achieved by many publishers of adventure-game software - in which you act out a role in a fantasy adventure by typing commands in response to text



Tony Rainbird: "Development costs too high"

bolster their finances on a new project.

Fortunately, the US market is also becoming more receptive to British software as many US games software houses abandon the older home computers, such as the Commodore 64 and the Apple II, and leave the field a good deal more open.

Mr Rainbird says: "It is no longer feasible just to produce software for the British. Development costs are just too high."

Mr Rainbird also credits several innovative solutions to the problem of illegal copying as contributing further to the profit picture.

British Telecom's Lenslock copy protection scheme requires you to place a plastic decoder on the screen to read a randomly generated code every time you want to play the game. It has been controversial - many genuine purchasers find it a great annoyance, but Mr Rainbird claims it has been a success.

Rainbird recently put the system on a computer painting program and found that unlike most software sales which start high and then tail off, possibly as the software pirates start making copies, here was an increase in sales every month.

Mr Rainbird said: "We had no substantial loss on piracy - it outlasted itself every month."

Scientists look again at VDU research

From Per Isaksson in Stockholm

Scientists said last week there was little evidence that pregnant women working with computer screens give birth to children with defects, but further research was urgently needed to establish if any risks existed.

Professor Kjell Bergquist told reporters at an international conference in Stockholm on the safety of computer video screens - now standard office equipment - that large-scale research into the effects of magnetic fields in screen is needed so scientists would have more data to work from.

"I must stress that most studies are very new. We need to know more and it would be terribly wrong to say that there is no longer any cause for concern - there may be," said Karen Nussbaum, a researcher with the US service employees' union.

Scientists at the conference said findings by Swedish and Polish research teams on death and birth defects in

Results suggest no clear links have yet been established

mice exposed to radiation from screens were preliminary. They had established no clear link with the physical impact on humans.

Professor Bergquist said he would welcome manufacturers reducing electro-magnetic fields around screens - even though they might be harmless - to minimise public anxiety.

"We must face the fact that many people, especially pregnant women, are still worried," he said. A Swedish study of chicken embryos which were exposed to magnetic fields showed no abnormalities, but a similar Finnish report indicated a marginal increase in defects.

Scientists said at the conference, which has attracted 1,200 participants, that video screen operators suffered aches, pains and sudden bouts of sleep. (Reuter)

Compaq beats Apple record for fastest entry to Fortune 500

COMPAQ COMPUTER have run away with rival Apple computer's record for making the Fortune 500 in the shortest time ever. Compaq entered the list at 463 after only four years whilst Apple took five.

"Compaq made it to the list faster than any company in the 32 years since we've been recording corporate performance," confirmed editor of Fortune magazine James B. Hofer.

High demand for Compaq PCs has sustained dizzy profit growth even by silicon valley standards. In the last two years, net income has jumped from \$4.7 million to \$26.6 million.

Their performance is particularly marked after another mixed year for the computing industry (profits actually fell by 6.2%). Only the hungrier corporations have achieved strong growth.

President of Compaq Rod Canon explained, "We have worked very hard to build the kind of company that can continue to respond quickly to the needs of the marketplace and yet have the size and capability of a major international corporation."

Compaq also holds the record for the fastest company start up in US history. By the end of its first year, sales had hit a record \$111.2m.

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

The Times/DEC Schneider Competition
A chance to win a Concorde flight to New York

This is the third of a six-week series of competitions in conjunction with DEC (Digital Equipment Company) linked to the DEC Schneider air race, with a first prize of a weekend for two in New York, with return Concorde flights.

The winner of the first week's competition was a London public relations director, Alastair Macmillan. He was, he says, brought up with the Schneider Trophy. "I bought my first book on the subject as far back as 1945," he adds.

His entry was: "Nations were inspired to develop high speed aircraft in circumstances of friendly rivalry, not war."

There was a big response to the competition, with more than 60 calls within half an hour of the line opening at 7 am, and a late surge just before the 11 pm deadline.

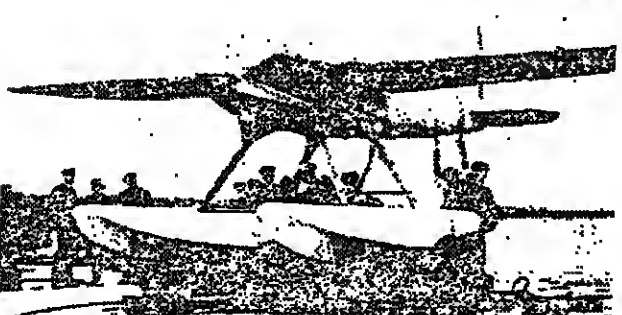
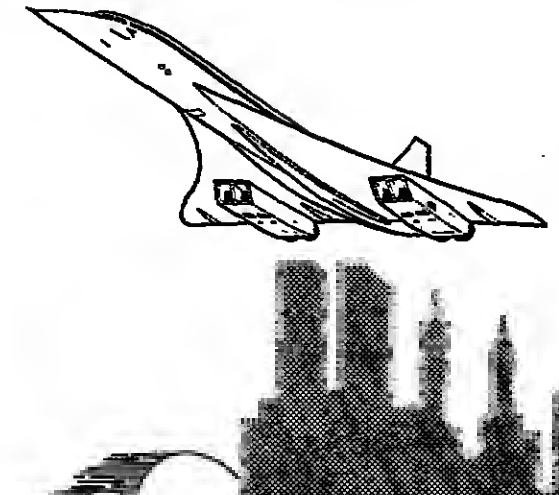
Mr Macmillan will join the other five winners on the Isle of Wight, where they will spend the weekend of the race as guests of DEC. At a gala dinner on June 21, the winner of the first prize will be announced. The next day, the winners, with their partners, will be part of the VIP party that will watch the race from a

cruise ship moored off Ryde Pier, the finishing line. Prince Andrew, President of the Royal Aero Club, the body responsible for the race organization, will start the event and will later present a replica of the original Schneider Trophy to the winner.

In addition to the New York prize, there are champagne Concorde trips for the five other weekly winners and their partners.

Last week's solutions: 1, 1914. 2, 8500. 3, 160. 4, 1904. 5, 1. 6, 1642. The numerical solution was 7027.

Last week's winner was Claire Robertson of Muswell Hill, London N10.



The ill-fated Supermarine, in 1925 the world's fastest "float-plane", which crashed, during take-off, into Chesapeake Bay, on America's East Coast.

THE QUESTIONS

- 1) Jacques Schneider, who gave his name to the event, died on May 1 at Beaulieu-sur-Mer. In what year?
2) How many bytes in one kilobyte?
3) One of the earlier Supermarine aircraft crashed during trials in 1925. What model number was the aircraft?
4) One of the best-known names in the history of computing is Ada Lovelace, whose colourful life came to a close in what year?
5) Apart from winning the event outright, Great Britain won on a number of other occasions. How many times did this country win the event?
6) On what number is the hexadecimal system based? For this week's tie breaker answer this question in no more than 15 words.
7) Would a resumption of speed trials, similar to the original event, lead to comparable advances in aviation and why?



Ada Lovelace figures in computing history

HOW TO ENTER

After answering each of the six questions, and writing your tie-breaking sentence, please follow these instructions carefully.
1. Add together the answers to the first three questions.
2. Do the same with the last three questions.
3. Subtract the sum of answers 1-3 from the sum of answers 4-6.
4. This will produce a four digit number, which is this week's numerical solution.
5. On Sunday May 25, between 7 am and 11 pm, call 01 400 8464, which is the Times-DEC Schneider hot line.
6. You will be asked for the following information when you make your call:
The numerical solution, your name and a day-time phone number. Please have all this information to hand to enable the entry to be processed accurately.
The competition hot line will be operational only during the stated hours. Employees of News International plc and DEC, and members of their immediate families are not eligible to enter the competition. In any dispute the editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

IBM set to play it the CD way

By David Guest
The IBM PC may well be equipped with a built-in compact disc player by this time next month.
But that does not mean that the world's most humourous corporation is going into the light-entertainment business. Compact discs in personal computers mark another stage in the remorseless advance of technology - another technique has emerged from the laboratory on to the production line.

IBM's CD-ROM, a compact disc carrying vast quantities of data that can be read but not overwritten, is expected to be launched in the US in June. It is thought to be a 5 1/4 in. unit, the same diameter as the PC's floppy discs. The cost could work out at \$1,600.
The likely storage capacity of the unit is 500Mb to 600Mb, or about 150,000 gigabytes, or about 150,000 times typed A4 pages. Conventional hard discs of 20Mb capacity cost from \$550 in the

A useful alternative to the microfiche

US at the moment, but the economies of scale have one important drawback - CD-ROMs are strictly one-way streets and their contents cannot readily be changed.
In some instances this is not a problem. CD-ROMs could be a useful alternative to microfiche in libraries, for example, and programs that are not likely to change could be stored on them.

The technology also has several advantages over conventional magnetic media besides the increase in volume that it promises. Encased in a rigid transparent moulding, they can be removed and carried about, they are in any case more durable and resilient. In addition, the compact disc players built into prototype cars demonstrated at the recent Turin motor show.

The data they contain is also longer-lasting. Data on a disc fades in time, like the image on a photograph; magnetic discs have to be "refreshed" every three years, but the makers of optically read discs claim a life of 10 years before the data needs a face-lift.
The discs can, of course, hold images and sound be-

At least ten years before a facelift

side computer data. There may be no immediately apparent reason for PC users to transform their systems into disc accessories, but the computer industry's technologists can be relied on to find one. Presentation graphics suggest a possible route.
The technology that gives optical discs their vast capacity is also responsible for their main limitation. Data is registered as changes in the reflectivity of the disc's surface; these are picked up from a low-power laser beam.
The laser can be focussed to one micrometer, enabling the data to be packed much more tightly than on a magnetic disc. But the changes in reflectivity have to be effected by physical means, usually minute pits or bubbles on the surface of the disc. This lends a certain permanence to the data.

B Tel and IBM on line for a lively battle

By Mark Needham
Competition is brewing between IBM and British Telecom to provide on-line computer services to the many thousands of small firms of insurance agents and brokers selling life assurance, pension and unit trust investments.
For several years, City institutions have been using on-line information and dealing systems to make their investments. The providers of the

new networks hope that high-street brokers will also use their computer terminals to conduct business.
In June, British Telecom plans to launch two different networks, which will allow brokers to use information provided by more than 30 big insurance companies. Many companies already quote their rates on Prestel, usually in closed user groups which are

open only to those who sell insurance for a living.
The new networks, called Delegate and Mediat, allow salesmen to make inquiries about policies held by their clients. BT says that the more expensive network, Mediat, will allow insurance contracts to be placed by the broker directly from his microcomputer, but that this facility is not yet on offer.

IBM is advertising a scheme that links brokers directly with the big insurance companies through personal computers. Their network, Unixex, competes directly with British Telecom's Mediat. Pilot schemes from both companies have been running for almost a year.
Commercial Union was one of the first insurers to be involved with networks. Like

several of the big insurance companies, CU has joined both IBM and BT networks.
Mike Pinder, a life marketing manager, explained that since the two networks could be expected to reach different populations, Commercial Union had joined both in order to reach as many insurance agents as possible.
ICL has also produced an insurance network, in conjunction with two computer firms which have been active in the insurance sector for some time. ICL's network had advantages for brokers whose main business is in motor or household insurance and thus ICL does not compete directly with BT and IBM, which have geared their approach towards life and investment business.

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

Family fun, down on the screen

By Peta Levi

There has been a shift of emphasis in the world of summer computer camps since they first became popular in the UK five years ago. While young people are still interested in programming and learning computer languages, many others want to learn about business software such as word processing and financial spreadsheets.

This increasing interest on the part of adults may be driven by a desire to become computer-literate and keep up with their children as learning at school. But prospective visitors should not be misled by the use of the words "computer camp" - a term imported from the US.

In the UK it can mean just a course in computing, full or part-time, usually for a residential and sometimes residential. They tend to take place in country houses, schools or university campuses.

One of the best specialist computer holidays is Computer Park 86, which will be run for a fifth year in a Northamptonshire country house near Kettering by computer training specialists Allen Carter and Peter Tisley. It is small - no more than 40 participants per week - friendly and informal and suitable for anyone over the age of 10.

Mr Carter says the growth areas of interest are in artificial intelligence, computer communications and networking. The courses will run each week from July 26 to Aug 9 and cost £197.

Dolphin Adventure Holi-

days started in 1981 with backing from the Department of Trade and Industry and has now grown into an American style summer camp operator. It has 25 centres around Britain and offers residential and day courses and multi-activity holiday with a computer option.

Director Nicholas Goddard says over 8,000 children have already booked for this summer and though only 5 per cent will take the computer option, most will use computers at some stage during the week. Courses run from July 19 to August 30, with a £165 residential course for seven to 16-year olds and day camps for the three to 14 age group.

Camp Aldenham, again in its fifth year, is run by Aldenham School in Epsom, Surrey and offers a computing option in day camps for seven to 13 year olds. It will run from July 21 to Aug 18 and costs £98.

The Millfield Village of Education is run by Millfield School in Street, Somerset. It was the first to start computer camp style courses in Britain in 1979, and has a one-week course from July 28 to August 18th with 95 different activities including computing. All ages are accepted including senior citizens and there is a crèche for three to five-year olds. The residential fee with the computing course is £99.

Paintpot Computers have a specialist course in computer graphics for adults particularly graphic designers, photographers and animators. Based at the University Science Park in



Computers are proving fun for all ages

Chilworth, Southampton wants to start their own community camp, and particularly those who can't afford the above camps, the Inter-Action Trust will offer advice and information on how to set one up. It hopes that people with computing skills will help in local camps. Since 1982 the Trust has helped set up over 100 camps in 20 cities and has a mobile unit which gives demonstrations on how to set up a camp for the main uses of microcomputers.

It also runs seminars on how to make computer

courses interesting and has just received a £25,000 grant from the Department of Education and Science to help develop young people's computing skills.

Computer Park 86 0536 712627; Dolphin Adventure Holidays 0444 458177; Camp Aldenham 0927 67533;

Millfield Village of Education 0458 42291 ext. 245; Paintpot Computers 0703 760359; British Universities Accommodation Consortium 0602 504571; Inter Action Trust 01 511 0411

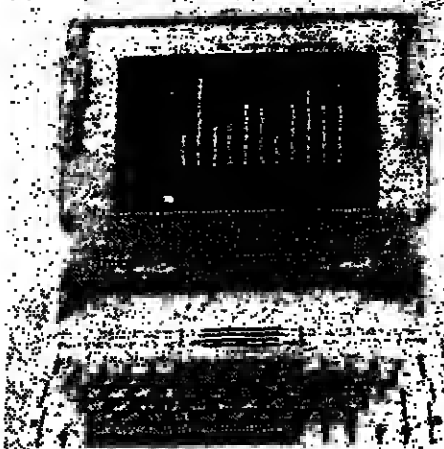
A new data deadline for the late, late comers

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Computer users who have missed the May 11 deadline for registering under the Data Protection Act now have until the middle of July to register.

Registrar Eric Howe in adopting a lenient approach to those who have failed to register says he has received only 110,000 applications out of an estimated 300,000. He will have any further review until the second week of July when he will present his annual report to Parliament. Over 50,000 applications were received in the week before the deadline.

Mr Howe had previously warned that "from May 11 onwards those companies and individuals which have not registered will have committed an offence and if I choose to take it to the Crown Court they will face unlimited fines".



One of the pioneers of laped portable computers is having a second try. Data General's first stab at the market with the DG One was greeted with favourable reviews but a high price and low sales when it was first released two years ago. Now the company has unveiled two revised models. One offers an improved LCD flat-screen display at £1,470 and the other, pictured, a more advanced electroluminescent display at £2,300

Discussions over the possible merger of the computer firms Burroughs and Sperry started last weekend. The chairman of Burroughs computer group, Michael Eumenethal, said earlier the company was prepared to increase its bid for Sperry though he is not specified by how much. Last Wednesday Sperry rejected a "wholly inadequate" Burroughs \$4 billion takeover bid and countered it with a \$2.4 billion offer to buy back its own shares that would leave it heavily in debt.

Sperry's chairman, Gerald Probst, who opposed a similar offer by Burroughs last year, advised shareholders not to respond to Burroughs' offer to buy 33 million Sperry common shares at \$70 a share, and announced a purchase offer for up to 20.5 million Sperry shares at \$80 per share. Analysts saw Sperry's move as an attempt to increase the Burroughs bid.

Japan's mining companies have been so badly hurt by the strengthening of the yen they are thinking of sending robot miners underground to cut costs. Masamichi Fujimori, president of the giant Sumitomo Metal Mining Company, said engineers were working on ways to operate mines without men below ground.

He said: "An unattended operation requires the construction of a computer control system and the introduction of technology related to mechatronics and robots."

In Japan a few robotized factories already work through the night with just one computer engineer to watch over them. Mr Fujimori said robot mining is just one way Japan's metal companies were trying to save money as their profits fell.

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A key to unlock conversion costs

By Richard Sarson

Robb Wilmot a leading proponent of European co-operation in high technology is tackling a new challenge. Until last December he was Chairman of ICL and has spent the last six months showing the European computer industry how to collaborate by setting up European Silicon Structures, a pan-European company to make custom-built chips.

Now that spring has come, he has set himself the target of reducing the costs of large-scale computing in the hope that multinationals and other large companies might start buying computers in bulk again.

He says he will try to "take away the stalemate" which has frozen the growth and profits of the top half of the computer industry in the last few years.

He argues that the customers have closed their cheque books, because the mainframe industry is offering them what they do not want, at too high a price.

Mr Wilmot cites as one example of this, General Motors, who were so dissatisfied by computer suppliers lack of standardisation in manufacturing, that it has set its own standard called MAP.

Prices are too high because the architecture of most mainframes and their operating systems date from the 70s. Mr Wilmot believes that mainframe systems, with up to 32 terminals, currently costing \$500,000, could provide the same performance for only \$50,000 using modern mini-computer hardware.

The obstacle to making these savings is that the existing systems are written

using proprietary operating systems, whereas modern hardware could use Unix, a "portable" operating system developed in AT&T's Bell Laboratories.

Until now, the conversion to Unix has been too costly. However Mr Wilmot claims that he has found the key in a set of conversion tools. These will take systems written under IBM's mainframe operating environment, CICS/VS1, and convert them for Unix, in a tenth of the time taken with ordinary manual methods.

Mr Wilmot is acting as an international adviser to Root computers, which developed the product, to help them sell their conversion tools to software houses around the world who write software for IBM mainframes. He will also try and sell it to the computer departments of the multinational companies.

Hitherto, Unix audits practitioners have had a technical and academic flavour and there has been little large-company commercial software written for the Unix world.

Mr Wilmot is now predicting a flood of commercial systems, and if his starting claim that a \$50,000 on computer will soon buy the same performance as \$500,000 on a mainframe, turns out to be true the cost of computing will plummet. Hopefully customers will once again open their cheque books - the early losers will be IBM and the other mainframe suppliers.



"I've got them all talking to each other at last - but now they're ignoring me!"

Computerized systems that "see" can look forward to a period of phenomenal growth, better than 80 percent a year for at least five years, but sales will continue to be limited until they are better understood by potential users.

These are conclusions of a study of the machine-vision industry by the Automated Vision Association, a trade group attempting to make realistic projections about an industry that has been the object of many an over-enthusiastic forecast. Such vision systems are used to count, measure, inspect, sort, track items, detect flaws and other functions.

They also can be incorporated in robotic systems. The automatic industry is the largest user, accounting for 42 percent of machine vision shipments last year, followed by electronics, with 26 percent. At least half of all machine-vision systems will be dedicated to a single application.

General-purpose systems will remain less popular. The biggest obstacle to wider implementation of machine vision systems is said to be a lack of user expertise in developing applications.

Timothy Leary is high on computers these days. The latest adventure of the psychedelic psychologist, whose experiments with chemically altered consciousness in the 1960s made him a guru to the drug culture, is computer software.

Mr Leary has written a program called Mind Mirror which is described as part tool, part game and part philosopher on a disc. Mr Leary himself describes it as hardware for the computer generation. Like its chemical cousin, Mind Mirror is intended to expand the minds of those who tune in, turn on and boot up. Mr Leary said: "I see the computer as an electronic mirror of the mind. It allows you to take any thought or concept and slice it, microscope it, magnify it, plot it, or change it."

UK Events

- Amstrad Computer Show, Novotel, Hammer-smith, London W6, June 13-15, (061-456 8835)
- Computer 86 - G-Mex Exhibition Centre, Manchester, June 24-26, (01-643 8040)
- Acum User Exhibition, Maribon, London EC2, July 24-27, (01-349 4667)
- New Technologies in Training, Kensington Town Hall, London, September 30-October 2 (01-727 1929)

Overseas

- Comdex International, Nice, France, June 10-12, (01-830 9740)
- Comdex Australia, Royal Agricultural Society Showground, Sydney, September 2-5 (01-830 9740)

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Retail fortunes slide

Computer retailers in America are seeing their share of the lucrative personal-computer market shrink in fierce competition from direct dealers.

Five years ago computer retailers took about 80 per cent of the dollars spent on personal computers in the United States. Last year their share of the \$18.5 billion dollars worth of computers sold was down to less than half according to market researcher Future Computing and this year is expected to fall to 40 per cent.

As the retailers' fortunes slide, their competitors gain. A recent survey conducted by the trade journal PC Week of corporate and institutional buyers, by far the biggest customers, found substantial inroads made by a specialized systems packager known as a value added reseller who does not sell over the counter.

Competition from the resellers, as well as manufacturers' direct sales force and heavily discounted mail order houses, have resulted in closings, consolidations and fewer and fewer stores willing to sell to the individual customer.

Like the computer manufacturers themselves, most of the chains now have their own outside sales force selling directly to corporations.

One commentator predicts that small computer stores that don't make value-added resellers will end up as video rental shops or tanning parlours. (Reuters)

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BTG British Technology Group

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Expand your experience in Company & Commercial Law LONDON

The primary role of the British Technology Group (BTG) is to promote into commercial reality the development of new UK technology and innovation. Worldwide, rewarding work in which an informed legal contribution is vital in safeguarding the interests of BTG within a complex and wide ranging framework of legislation.

In addition, our legal department provides a valuable training ground for progression into corporate and commercial law. The work includes joint venture agreements, company, competition and bankruptcy law, revenue sharing agreements, patent licensing, and many other aspects of intellectual property and contract law. Career prospects are good, and attractive benefits apply.

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Please write to the Personnel Manager with full C.V., including salary, or contact her for an application form. British Technology Group, 101 Newington Causeway, London, SE1 6BU. Tel: 403 6666.

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We have lots of immediate bookings throughout the country and urgently need Solicitors and Legal Executives for long and short-term assignments in all disciplines. We welcome enquiries.

ASA LAW LOCUM SERVICE, 6/7 LUDGATE SQ, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON EC4M 7AS.

South East Thames Regional Health Authority

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£10,269 - £12,486 p.a.

You will be a member of a team of Officers in the Section each with responsibility for providing legal services to a specified number of District Health Authorities in the Region. Duties will include responsibility for providing a service to Districts covering a wide range of general legal matters including Inquests, Commissions of Enquiry, Complaints, and certain Land and Premises matters, as well as giving assistance to Health Visitors and other Community Health Service Staff involved in Care Proceedings and similar matters. You will also deal with requests from Solicitors for disclosure of medical records prior to the issue of proceedings, and with all non-medical legal action claims against his or her Districts. You will be responsible also for giving talks to groups of National Health Service Staff on legal matters related to their duties.

Application form and job description may be obtained from the Regional Personnel Division, Thrift House, Collington Avenue, Boxhill-on-Sea, East Sussex. Telephone: (0424) 222585 extension 3147.

Closing date: 6th June 1986. Ref: 691



CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR - BIRMINGHAM

A unique opportunity has arisen for us to appoint a solicitor to specialise in commercial and domestic conveyancing with some Christian charity work. The successful applicant will be assisted by two domestic conveyancers.

Preference will be given to applicants with at least two years post qualification experience although those who have been more recently admitted will also be considered. Partnership prospects are available for the successful applicant.

Please apply in writing with C.V. to A.R. Collins of Anthony Collins & Co., 12 Cherry Street, Birmingham, B2 5AR.

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Applications are invited for the post of Legal Advisor to the Registrar of Companies with the Government of Bermuda for a three-year contract.

The successful applicant will work under the direction of the Attorney-General.

The duties will include the provision of legal advice to the Registrar of Companies; advising on the drafting of rules and subsidiary legislation; acting as co-ordinator of the various insurance and companies committees; acting as legal advisor to the Insurance Advisory Committee and its working Committee and the carrying out of investigations as required.

Applicants should have a full professional legal qualification with particular knowledge of company and insurance legislation and procedures. A minimum of five (5) years post qualification experience is necessary. A post-graduate degree in law will be an added advantage.

Commencing Salary: BD\$4,883 per annum (BD\$=US\$).

The cost of living in Bermuda is high; there is no income tax. Travel and subsistence allowances are provided and should your housing rental exceed 25% of your salary, a housing subsidy will be provided.

Airmail applications giving full personal details, qualifications and experience, with home and business telephone numbers (treated in confidence) should be forwarded to:-

The Secretary
Public Service Commission
General Post Office Building
Hamilton 5-24
BERMUDA

to arrive not later than 10th June 1986.

The Dee Corporation PLC GROUP COMPANY SECRETARY

The Dee Corporation PLC is looking for a Group Company Secretary to be based at the Group Headquarters at Milton Keynes, who will report to the Group Legal and Administrative Director in respect of all of the activities of the Company Secretarial Department. The successful applicant is likely to be either a Chartered Secretary or a qualified lawyer (solicitor or barrister) ideally in either case with experience in a public company.

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Applications, in writing please, accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae, to:-

J. J. F. Francis Esq.,
The Dee Corporation PLC,
Silbury Court,
418 Silbury Boulevard,
Milton Keynes MK9 2NB.



LONDON DAILY NEWS SOLICITORS/BARRISTERS

LONDON DAILY NEWS is a new upmarket evening newspaper under the editorship of Magnus Linklater which Mirror Group Newspapers is launching in Autumn 1986.

It requires in house SOLICITORS and BARRISTERS experienced in libel or publishing, down to earth and with common sense, to give prompt constructive advice to journalists working under the pressure of newspaper deadlines.

Salary of not less than £27,500 per annum; company car; excellent pension; BUPA and other fringe benefits.

Written applications and full CV in strictest confidence to:-

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Mirror Group Newspapers

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1. Matrimonial Solicitor, probably with 2 years admitted experience.
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Tel: 01-890 2836

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

WM Waltons & Morse

Our client, Waltons & Morse, is a 20 partner City solicitors firm. Their practice is predominantly in shipping and insurance, commerce and commercial property.

Their present size allows the partners and staff to develop and maintain friendly personal relationships with their clients.

Growth of business demands the recruitment of additional lawyers of ability and promise. If since qualifying (whether as a solicitor or barrister) you have gained up to 4 years good experience of marine or commercial litigation; commercial property or company/commercial work and, like the partners, attach importance to personal development and early responsibility, you should consider furthering your career with Waltons & Morse.

To arrange an appointment to learn more about Waltons & Morse and what the firm can offer you, please telephone **Denis Reed** or **Cyril Batchelor**, as advisers to the firm, on 01-583 4847/4929 or write to either of them at **The Room Twelve Partnership**, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, EC4Y 0HP.

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&
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Lawyers**

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Further details from Lt. Col. A. P. Norris OBE, MA, Ministry of Defence (ALS1), Empress State Building, Lillie Road, London SW6 1TR. Telephone (01) 385 1244. Ext. 3182.

◆◆◆ ALC Officer

Corporate Finance

We have a number of vacancies within the Commercial Department of our London office for able and ambitious young solicitors. Applicants should have been qualified for 18 months or more and would be expected to undertake a variety of commercial work but to specialise in corporate finance transactions, either domestic or international.

Work of this nature is demanding but rewarding. Applicants should have a sound academic record, combined with a practical approach and an ability to communicate effectively with clients and to assume responsibility for complex transactions. Previous experience with new issues, whether in the domestic or international capital markets, and with take-overs, both public and private, would be an advantage but is not essential.

We offer a stimulating career in a friendly environment and excellent prospects, with a competitive salary and generous fringe benefits.

If you believe that you have the qualities that we are seeking and would like to find out more about the work, please write in confidence, with a full curriculum vitae, to Christopher Walford, 9 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6AD.

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Up to two years qualified and with good (ideally broad) commercial experience during articles and since qualification. This job will entail secondment for a period of 2 or 3 years to a major Lloyd's Insurance Broking Group to provide in house legal advice and facilities across the entire spectrum of the Group's activities both in the United Kingdom and abroad and to co-ordinate the procurement of legal advice from outside firms in particular in contentious matters. The successful candidate will be offered a generous salary and, during the period of secondment, a motor car and other large company benefits. At the end of the secondment, he or she will return to the firm's Company or Commercial Department in London subject to the possibilities of openings in one of our other offices.

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2. Probate/Trust

Solicitor with up to two years appropriate experience or a very experienced legal executive required for new branch office opening in Swindon this summer. The job will entail working under a resident senior partner to take in the first instance cases transferred from London. The work will comprise a wide variety of trust and probate matters and some tax work. A knowledge of company taxation would be an advantage. Salary negotiable.

CHELTEMHAM

3. Company/Commercial

Company/Commercial Solicitor with up to two years experience gained in a major commercial practice. Our Cheltenham office has an exclusively corporate practice so that this represents an opportunity to specialise in a most agreeable part of the country. The work will include acquisitions and disposals, corporate finance and tax, intellectual property licensing and general commercial trading agreements. Some travel to London and abroad will be involved. Salary at Central London Rates.

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Our commercial litigation department here is expanding and we urgently require an able legal executive to take on a variety of contentious civil matters. The successful applicant will have experience (ideally several years) of conducting claims in the County Court and preferably in the High Court and will be encouraged to set up systems and procedures to facilitate the efficient handling of an increasing volume of work.

Salary to be commensurate with experience, but generally above local rates.

Please write, with full c.v. stating for which vacancy you wish to be considered to:

Anthony Rose
Charles Russell & Co.
Kilwellen House,
Bayshill Road,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire, GL50 3AW
(For vacancies 1,3 and 4)

Colin P Russell,
Charles Russell & Co.
Hale Court,
Lincoln's Inn
London,
WC2A 3UL
(For vacancy 2)

INTERNATIONAL BANKING & CAPITAL MARKETS LAWYERS

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We are looking for solicitors who wish to train in banking and capital markets work as well as those with relevant experience.

If you are an able and an ambitious young lawyer with a good academic record, keen to become involved in the stimulating challenge of international financial law, we would like to hear from you.

Successful applicants will join one of our banking groups in London and may subsequently have the opportunity to work in our overseas offices.

Apply with full curriculum vitae to David Stone, Coward Chance, Royce House, Aldermanbury Square, London EC2V 7LD.

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CHANCE

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COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL LAW
We are one of the largest and oldest established firms in Nottingham. We are looking to recruit an able young lawyer to join a commercial department which deals with a wide range of work for public and private companies in the East Midlands and elsewhere. The successful candidate will ideally have served Articles to the City and have around two years post qualification experience in corporate and commercial law, including acquisitions, mergers and restructurings and most types of commercial agreements. Salary will be by negotiation and will be attractive. Career prospects will be excellent for the right person. Applications, together with a curriculum vitae should be made to Rotheras, 24 Friar Lane, Nottingham NG1 6DW quoting reference JM.

MEDICO-LEGAL

We have a vacancy for a litigation solicitor to assist with a wide range of problems affecting members of the medical and dental professions. Applicants should ideally have 1-2 years post-qualification experience in general litigation.

Apply in writing to
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Please write enclosing detailed C.V. to:-

G.M. Davies
Partnership Secretary
Gamlens
3/4 Stone Buildings
Lincoln's Inn
LONDON WC2A 3XS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE

Cheltenham and Gloucester Court Offices
As a result of a comprehensive Staffing Review Gloucestershire Magistrates' Courts Committee has vacancies for three additional Court Clerks and a new post of Principal Administrative Officer.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Cheltenham - Grade CC/PAD 12 - 16
(£12,672 - £13,764)

A suitably qualified or experienced person is required for this important new post in the Cheltenham Court Office. The person appointed will be the Senior Manager responsible for organising and controlling the work in both the Cash and Administrative Offices, he or she will be expected to relieve the Justices' Clerk and his Deputy of office management functions and to organise effective and flexible support services to the Court. He or she will report directly to the Clerk or his Deputy. Court Clerk qualifications and experience would be an advantage.

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Cheltenham (1) - Gloucester (2)

Career Grade CC/PAD 5 - 14

(£9,584 - £12,783)

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For application form and further information please contact either:
Mr. C.D. Beard, Clerk to the Justices at Gloucester, Telephone (0452 426152) or Mr. R.A.C. Holden, Clerk to the Justices at Cheltenham, Telephone (0242 53232).

Completed applications should be sent to: Mr. F.L.M. Wotherspoon, Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, Share Hall, Gloucester, GL1 2TG to arrive by 2nd June, 1986.

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This represents a unique opportunity for an ambitious individual to develop a career with a prestigious organisation. The remuneration package will be highly competitive within the Investment Banking environment.

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16-18 New Bridge St, London EC4V 6AU
Telephone 01-583 0073

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Applications are invited from persons with a legal qualification and appropriate experience, enabling them to assume responsibility for ethical and disciplinary queries and complaints, under the general guidance of the Registrar. The successful applicant will also be expected to assume certain other administrative duties of a general nature.

Salary on the scale appropriate to a principal in the civil service.

Further particulars from the Registrar:

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
32 Belgrave Square,
London SW1X 8QP.
Telephone: 01-235 4971.

ALLEN & OVERY

PRIVATE CLIENT

We are a well established central London firm with 15 Partners and over 60 staff and have an immediate vacancy in our expanding Private Client Department for someone who will be expected to deal with a wide range of probate, trust administration, general personal taxation advice and some allied tax planning matters.

Candidates will probably have been qualified for up to four years, but non-qualified applicants with suitable experience will also be considered. We offer excellent terms and conditions, including a competitive salary, commensurate with age and experience.

Applications, including a C.V. in strict confidence to:-

Stephen Lewin,
199 Strand,
London WC2R 1DR.

CROSSMAN BLOCK & KEITH

MESSRS WILLIAM CHARLES CROCKER
NEW MERCURY HOUSE
81-82 FARRINGTON STREET, EC4A 4BT
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Applicants who may be newly qualified or with up to two years relevant experience should write to R. D. Hudson at the above address with full C.V. or telephone for further information.

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Due to an increase in the existing workload, two additional solicitors are required by Balfour Beatty Limited, a leading international construction and engineering company, for general commercial work.

The vacancies exist in the Legal Department, situated at the Head Office in Thornton Heath, Surrey.

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The normal employment benefits associated with a large company will be offered.

Applications to Mrs. V. R. Thorn, Personnel Officer, Balfour Beatty Limited, 7 Mayday Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey CR4 7XY.

BB Balfour Beatty

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING
AND CONSTRUCTION GROUP

University of London Institute of Advanced Legal Studies SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW IN COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Applications are invited for a two-year Senior Fellowship in Company and Commercial Law to be held at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. The Research Fellow will be expected to engage in a programme of research, under the direction of the Director of the Institute, into the company and commercial law of the United Kingdom and other EEC member states (and elsewhere for comparative purposes). It is hoped that the research will make a positive contribution to the development of the law in these fields. The Research Fellow will be a co-opted member of the Law Society's Standing Committee on Company Law and will be expected to take an active role in its affairs.

Applicants, whether law teachers or practising barristers or solicitors, should be familiar with some aspect of the fields for research. Secondment from present employment for the two-year period would be appropriate.

Salary within University Scale: £14,870 - £18,825 p.a. (under review) plus £1,257 p.a. London Allowance.

Further details from and applications (no forms) to:

The Secretary,
I.A.L.S., 17 Russell Square,
London WC1B 5DR

Applicants should enclose a curriculum vitae, indicate their particular research interests and name two referees.
Closing date: 15 June 1986

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All these positions offer attractive salaries and good prospects

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01-583 0073

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RACING: WELL-BRED FILLES IN OPPOSITION AT WOLVERHAMPTON

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips) At this advanced stage of the National Hunt season it often pays to follow a fresh horse who has not been subjected to the rigours of jumping in mid-winter. For that reason I think that it could prove rewarding to back Leodegrance (2.0) and Lanhydrock (4.30) to win their respective races at Newton Abbot this afternoon.

Leodegrance (2.0) and Lanhydrock (4.30) to win their respective races at Newton Abbot this afternoon. A winner twice already over today's course and distance of two miles and five furlongs, Leodegrance is napped to win the Lord Midway Memorial Challenge Cup for his owner, Kitty Bernard.

Until he ran and won at Devon and Exeter 15 days ago, Leodegrance had not been in public for more than five months. And the benefit of that rest was apparent as he turned in a sparkling performance, leading all the way to beat the useful Admiral's Cup by four lengths.

Last autumn, before his break, I watched Leodegrance run well enough on two other occasions to convince me that he should be capable of winning today's race with only 10st 7lb.

The first occasion was when he ran at The Tazewell at Wincanton, the second at Sandown where he finished third behind Hazy Sunset. Now, full of the joys of spring, Leodegrance ought to prove capable of beating the recent Folkestone winner, W Six Times, at a difference of 23lb.

While it must be said that his stable companion, Panto Prince, has a good chance of winning the Charles Vickers Memorial Challenge Cup, I still just prefer Lanhydrock from Oliver Sherwood's in-form Lambourn stable. Considering that he had not run for four months, Lanhydrock did not do all badly at Haydock 15 days ago when he took on the cracks in the valuable Swinton Insurance Brokers Hurdle.

Adopting his usual front-running role, Lanhydrock led them a merry dance until he tired after jumping the second last. Much earlier in the season he had proved impossible to catch at both Chesham and Worcester and I think that might well prove to be the case again today around Newton Abbot's sharp left-handed track.

At Wolverhampton, today's Flat meeting, some choicely bred fillies will contest the second division of the Three Sisters Fillies Stakes, notably Mysterious Dancer, who won the course as a two-year-old for Ian Balding, and Red Shoes, trained by Dick Hern.

By the legendary Northern Dancer, the former is out of the 1973 1,000 Guineas and Oaks winner, Mysterious, while Red Shoes is the first foal of the 1977 Oaks and St Leger winner, Dunfermline, by Northern Dancer's son, Dance In Time.

At Salisbury recently, Brian Proctor incurred the displeasure of Red Shoes as he was fined for according to today, Willie Carson takes over the ride in the royal colours.

This new combination should go well but I am still led to believe that they may not beat Bisham, from a powerful yard, beaten only half a length, and somewhat unluckily so, in her only race as a two-year-old at Goodwood, Bisham shaped like a certain future winner.

Finally, Mariamba's good run at Kempton against the more experienced Ashurst was fine but it is the key to the White Ladies Maiden Fillies' Stakes rather than Bundeuka's close third behind Nutwood Lil at Ripon.

WOLVERHAMPTON

Going good. 2.15 WHITE LADIES MAIDEN FILLES STAKES (2-Y-O; £1,027; 5f) (10) 1 ALN WATER (Duchess of Leinster) John Phipps 6-11. 2 R Hills 8. 3 AVONMORE STAR (G. M. J. Wheeler) 3-11. W Wharston 10. 4 BAY WINDOR (A. C. Phipps) 6-11. Domic 16. 5 BISHAM (D. J. Phipps) 4-11. J Hill 11. 6 BOYBERRY (Chas. T. D. Phipps) 4-11. J Hill 11. 7 BUNDUKUYA (D. J. Phipps) 4-11. J Hill 11. 8 CHANTYLLY (A. M. J. Phipps) 4-11. J Hill 11. 9 CHANTYLLY (A. M. J. Phipps) 4-11. J Hill 11. 10 CHANTYLLY (A. M. J. Phipps) 4-11. J Hill 11.

2.45 IRONBRIDGE HANDICAP (3-Y-O; £1,875; 2m) (24) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 12 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 13 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 14 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 15 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 16 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 17 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 18 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 19 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 20 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 21 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 22 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 23 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 24 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

3.30 THURLESTONE HOTEL SELLING HANDICAP (2045; 2m 150y) (13) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 12 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 13 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

2.0 LEODEGRANCE (nap), 2.30 New Song, 3.0 Colm Port, 4.30 Lanhydrock. 4.0 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

2.0 LEODEGRANCE (nap), 2.30 New Song, 3.0 Colm Port, 4.30 Lanhydrock. 4.0 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

2.0 LEODEGRANCE (nap), 2.30 New Song, 3.0 Colm Port, 4.30 Lanhydrock. 4.0 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

2.0 LEODEGRANCE (nap), 2.30 New Song, 3.0 Colm Port, 4.30 Lanhydrock. 4.0 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

2.0 LEODEGRANCE (nap), 2.30 New Song, 3.0 Colm Port, 4.30 Lanhydrock. 4.0 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

2.0 LEODEGRANCE (nap), 2.30 New Song, 3.0 Colm Port, 4.30 Lanhydrock. 4.0 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

WOLVERHAMPTON... 3.45 THREE SISTERS FILLES STAKES (Div I; 3-Y-O; £2,166; 1m 3f) (11) 1 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 2 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 3 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 4 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 5 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 6 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 7 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 8 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 9 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 10 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11. 11 RYDA (H. A. Phipps) 4-11.

WOLVERHAMPTON... 4.15 THREE SISTERS FILLES STAKES (Div II; 3-Y-O; £2,148; 1m 3f) (10) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

WOLVERHAMPTON... 4.45 BROSELEY MAIDEN STAKES (3-Y-O; £225; 1m 6f 110y) (16) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 12 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 13 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 14 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 15 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 16 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

WOLVERHAMPTON... 5.15 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

WOLVERHAMPTON... 5.45 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

WOLVERHAMPTON... 6.15 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

WOLVERHAMPTON... 6.45 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

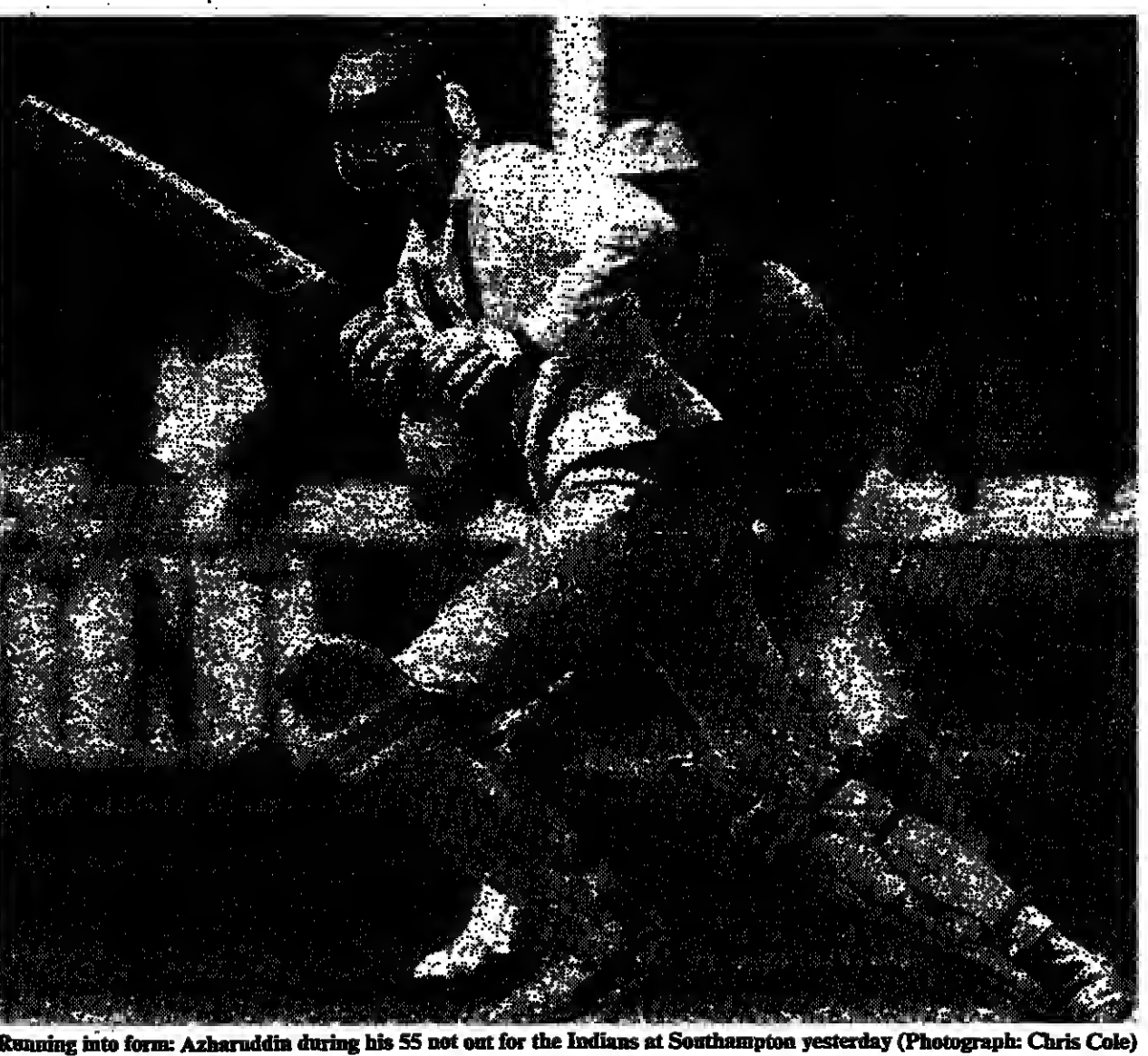
WOLVERHAMPTON... 7.15 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 7 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 8 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 9 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 10 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 11 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9.

WOLVERHAMPTON... 7.45 TORQUAY HOTELS HANDICAP CHASE (€3,125; 3m 210y) (11) 1 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 2 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 3 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 4 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 5 000000 DENBY (M. J. S. Phipps) 4-9. 6 000

CRICKET: INDIANS LEAVE FOR CANTERBURY IN GOOD HEART AND GAVASKAR SHAPES UP FOR SPORT AID MATCH

Hampshire lose Greenidge and the chance of victory

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire drew with the Indians. After two declarations, the captains manufactured a good finish to this match yesterday. In a bit of a surprise, Greenidge led Hampshire's final run chase when they were set a stiff target of 279 in 115 minutes and 20 overs. Once he was out, however, the county was unable to sustain their challenge.



Running into form: Azharuddin during his 55 not out for the Indians at Southampton yesterday (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Middlesex fast bowlers clean up

Middlesex, who went into this match having already secured a place in the quarter-final round of the Benson and Hedges Cup, made a clean sweep in their last zonal round match at the St. Lawrence ground, Canterbury, yesterday. When Kent were well beaten by 134 runs.

Kent had started out in the morning with Benson and Hinks taking guard with the score 12. But, they were soon to suffer a double blow, losing Hinks to Williams with the score 26, and then Tave, who lost his edge to Cowans with the score 34. Benson's steadfastness took him to a well deserved half century, but with more wickets falling — at one point Daniels took the wickets of Graham Cowdrey, Rappin and Ellison for nine runs in 16 balls — and with Embury and Edmonds joining in the fun, Benson was there still as the innings closed, having carried his bat for 37.

Premier Role may head for Ascot

Premier Role (Maurice Philipponer) delivered a strong final-furlong charge to get the better of Balitou (Ernie) in the group three Prix Jean de Chaudenay at Saint-Cloud yesterday.

Edinburgh results

- 2.30 (S) 1. NOTTINGHAM GREYS (J) LOCH, 54 (10) 2. Upperton (G) McNeil, 41; 3. Premier (M) 14; 4. 13-22; 5. ALSO RAN: 6. Upperton (G) McNeil, 10; 7. 13-22; 8. 13-22; 9. 13-22; 10. 13-22; 11. 13-22; 12. 13-22; 13. 13-22; 14. 13-22; 15. 13-22; 16. 13-22; 17. 13-22; 18. 13-22; 19. 13-22; 20. 13-22; 21. 13-22; 22. 13-22; 23. 13-22; 24. 13-22; 25. 13-22; 26. 13-22; 27. 13-22; 28. 13-22; 29. 13-22; 30. 13-22; 31. 13-22; 32. 13-22; 33. 13-22; 34. 13-22; 35. 13-22; 36. 13-22; 37. 13-22; 38. 13-22; 39. 13-22; 40. 13-22; 41. 13-22; 42. 13-22; 43. 13-22; 44. 13-22; 45. 13-22; 46. 13-22; 47. 13-22; 48. 13-22; 49. 13-22; 50. 13-22; 51. 13-22; 52. 13-22; 53. 13-22; 54. 13-22; 55. 13-22; 56. 13-22; 57. 13-22; 58. 13-22; 59. 13-22; 60. 13-22; 61. 13-22; 62. 13-22; 63. 13-22; 64. 13-22; 65. 13-22; 66. 13-22; 67. 13-22; 68. 13-22; 69. 13-22; 70. 13-22; 71. 13-22; 72. 13-22; 73. 13-22; 74. 13-22; 75. 13-22; 76. 13-22; 77. 13-22; 78. 13-22; 79. 13-22; 80. 13-22; 81. 13-22; 82. 13-22; 83. 13-22; 84. 13-22; 85. 13-22; 86. 13-22; 87. 13-22; 88. 13-22; 89. 13-22; 90. 13-22; 91. 13-22; 92. 13-22; 93. 13-22; 94. 13-22; 95. 13-22; 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BOXING

Magri aims to conquer the age barrier and a young opponent

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

They say 30 is too old for a flyweight. Charlie Magri sets out to put that belief to the test when he defends his European title against Duke McKenzie...

Magri from his destructive intentions early in the bout? If Magri can set about McKenzie quickly he could stop him. But if McKenzie hangs on and stays in touch for six rounds, when Magri begins to run out of ideas...

In McKenzie, however, he is taking on a difficult opponent who should help Magri reach some conclusions about his future tonight. If he loses it must be the end of the road for him...

Even though McKenzie has had only 13 contests against Magri's 34, he is unbeaten and has enough skill to pose problems for the East End. An exciting contest should unfold as the punchier Magri tries to swamp the boxer in McKenzie. Will the boxing of the taller, upright McKenzie be enough to swerve the shorter, aggressive

test. Shufford, aged 33, is a clever boxer with hands quick enough to capitalize on the slightest slip from Honeyghan. Shufford has a very good, sharp jab and can double and treble up books. He claims that the former WBC champion, Milton McCrory, dodged him 14 times. Johnny Mag, from the Doo King organization, who is here with Shufford, produced 14 letters over a period of seven months sent to McCrory's manager, Emanuel Stevens, to substantiate this. After watching Honeyghan beating Sylvester Mittee on a video, Mag declared: "No problem. Honeyghan telegraphs his shots. Horace is in another class."

The two men have one opponent in common: Kevin Austin, of United States. Honeyghan stopped him in 10 after being floored and Shufford won in eight. But that does not mean that Shufford has the punch to deter Honeyghan. The Bay monsey boxer is the hardest man in the game in Britain to put on the floor and keep down. He has picked himself up off the canvas more than once and won well.

EQUESTRIANISM

Faultless Britain are in the clear

From Jenny MacArthur, Jerez de la Frontera

Ronnie Massarella, the British team manager, had every reason for his renowned cautious optimism at the half-way stage of yesterday's Nations Cup event here. Britain were in the lead with no penalties while Puggall, West Germany and Belgium were equal second on four faults.

Rio Delgado Ribelles, the Spanish course designer, had a difficult task constructing a suitable circuit for yesterday's event, to which nine teams were competing. He had to make it easy enough for the less experienced teams of Morocco and Chile while presenting the necessary challenge for the more powerful European teams.

In the event the course was straightforward and, apart from fence eight, a big credit to the designer. The third of the event, to which nine teams were competing, he had to make it easy enough for the less experienced teams of Morocco and Chile while presenting the necessary challenge for the more powerful European teams.

RACKETS

Pickwood's three triumphs

By William Stephens

Clifton were most successful in the Queen's Club centenary championships which concluded over the weekend. Their evening club first pair, David Mallinson and Edmund Popplewell, won the Bear Stearns inter-club doubles by eliminating the strong Queen's I (Michael Brooks and Julian Fenley) 15-11, 8-5, 7-5, 17-14, 15-11 in the semi-finals and then New York I (Nick Barham and Jimmy Knott) 15-5, 15-10, 7-5, 15-2 in the final.

An Old Cliftonian, Chris Pickwood, an Englishman who has lived in Canada for over 20 years, was in the winning line in two finals: the James Capel world invitation doubles with James Male and the Norman Broadbent over-40s doubles with Martin Smith. Pickwood and Male defeated William Bond, the world champion, and James Leonard 15-11, 15-11, 15-12; Pickwood and Smith beat David McLernon, of Montreal, and David Norman 15-1, 16-17, 15-5, 15-6.

Pickwood was also adjudged victor in the over-40 in the Laing & Cruickshank/Capell-Cure Myers pentathlon of rackets, real tennis, squash, billiards and golf. Other contenders were Devens Hamlen, of Boston, Andrew Beeson and Charles Swallow. The victor in the under-40 was David Jenkins, an old Malvernian.

GOLF



The old routine: Gary Player salutes his third PGA Seniors tournament victory, at Chester Valley, Pennsylvania. He scored a four-round total of 206, four under par.

Brand new threat to the old guard

By John Hennessy

The English women's amateur championship, sponsored by Powakaddy, returns today to the Royal Lyonesse, chosen for its inauguration 74 years ago. In those days the standard of golf, according to The Times, "was only moderate, and few players returned cards to qualifying rounds in under 100 strokes, and scores of 140 and 150 were returned."

Today and tomorrow we shall be looking for scores out far removed from the par of 74 from such players as Patricia Cook, who has been the British and English stroke-play champion, Jill Thornhill, British champion in 1983, Linda Bayman, once a winner and twice a runner-up in the last three years, and Carole Caldwell, the British champion in 1982, and now well launched on a professional career.

Even allowing for a teacher's natural desire to star pupil, this is praise indeed. Yet there is no substitute for experience, and the old guard may not feel the full weight of Miss Shapcott's challenge for another year or two.

Gordon Brand, her mentor at Knowle, Bristol.

The jewel in his crown is Susan Shapcott, chosen for the England team last year before her sixtieth birthday, a rare accolade. "I fully believe in her," he says. "She is already good enough to win this week, though lack of experience, particularly in links golf, can obviously tell against her."

But as a golfer, pure and simple, "she has all the shots. She can hook or cut when necessary, and play delightful little pitches. She has a golfing brain and a good temperament. I've never seen a girl with her talent." And this, from the man who once taught Kiriya Douglass, the British champion in 1982, and now well launched on a professional career.

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RUGBY UNION Craven has a sting in the tail

By Paul Martin

With the sporting and political considerations of the South Africa still raging, Australia's players have already begun moving on a similar, seemingly inexorable, course towards another such rebellion.

South Africa's invitation for a 13 match, three-Test official tour there next year has a sharp sting in the tail. Dr Danie Craven, the South African Rugby Board chairman, has warned that unless his Australian counterparts make a genuine and determined effort to bring the tour about, despite their government's disapproval, an unauthorized visit by their players may be arranged.

Speaking to The Times, Dr Craven said the Australians should at least officially accept the invitation. "If they say yes, and the government says no, we'd forgive them," said Dr Craven. Conversely, if the official tour collapsed, it "could be" that a South African provincial union (as had happened with the present New Zealand visit) would invite the Australian players instead.

The Australian government has already indicated plans for an official tour, declaring it would withdraw its financial support for next year's world tournament to be staged jointly with New Zealand.

Several leading Australian players have frequently visited South Africa with invitation letters. Rodney Gould would be a strong candidate to lead any rebel team. Most important may be the role of Alan Jones, Australia's coach when they won the grand slam. He was feted in South Africa several months ago, gaining an audience with the president, when arguing resumed rugby links and attacking his own government's double standards.

Jones has now given his own Australian "clear power" of the potential "player power" of the tour. Declaring that "intelligent people are not going to be blacklisted" by the sports minister's pronouncements, he added: "Nothing is going to stop me from going to South Africa, and who they play against."

Jones, not universally popular, may be least to be associated with any rebel tour now, with the series against New Zealand around the corner and the world tournament in sight. Any rebel tour would come only after the world tournament. Dr Craven has a further trick up his sleeve. He points out that if for any reason the Australians do not come there are a number of teams (or their players) who could be approached to visit once the world tournament is over.

SHOOTING Coutts scores full marks

From a Correspondent Barbados

Great Britain's eight-man rifle team averaged 98 out of 100 to beat Canada by 28 points at the West Indies international meeting here.

Michael Coutts, a chartered accountant from Putney, who has been in international shooting since he was a schoolboy, achieved maximum marks, with every shot, at 300 and 600 yards, in the 100-yards event.

With one more match to come, against Canada and West Indies, the tourists have collected 54 gold medals, plus a number of silver and bronze; in total 100 individual events in Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados.

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ATHLETICS

Foiled Thompson stands by his imperfect canvas

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Arles, France

There cannot have been a more singular person than David Thompson in this sleepy Provencal town in the century since Vincent Van Gogh manifested his own particular madness by cutting off his ear after an argument with Paul Gauguin.

Thompson has not cut off his tongue (yet). But he will not use it much after slight, imagined or otherwise, justified or unjustified. Fortunately, like Van Gogh's painting, Thompson's performance speaks for itself.

He did almost trip out an admission yesterday morning that the pole vault on Sunday was the problem, as was the high jump on Saturday, which kept his decathlon score down to 8,667 points, a total which has been bettered by himself and Jürgen Hingsen. After a break in decathlon competition of almost two years since his second Olympic victory, that is more than adequate preparation for the defence of his Commonwealth and European titles this summer.

There must be something about Essex, as a sort of Cortina owners would doubtless vouchsafe. For Thompson's Essex and Newham Beagles colleague, Eugene Gilkes, set a personal best here, as did Kim Hagger, from the Beagles's distant club, Essex Lyons. Gilkes's 7,889 points will have earned him a Commonwealth Games place alongside Thompson since this was the official trial for the Englishmen.

Brad McCreeve, the Scot who competes in the famous Gozis decathlon in Austria next weekend, is the likely candidate for the third European team place. With Fidelis Oibuku, who was third in the 1982 Commonwealth Games, in

France. Greg Richards, who was slightly below his best with 7,457 points here, will probably go to Edinburgh.

As for Hagger, she will now find herself marginal favourite for the Commonwealth Games title ahead of Judy Simpson, whom she beat for the first time in a heptathlon. It seems that Glynis Nunn, the Olympic champion, from Australia, can only be doing the 100 metres hurdles in Edinburgh.

Hagger achieved her best-ever score of 6,229 despite injuring her right (take-off) foot during her exceptional 1.90 metres high jump on Saturday. Since this four-a-side match (both contests were won by the French team) was not the official trial for the English women's Commonwealth team, it is imperative, both for the sake of her badly swollen foot and for the psychological of later championship competition, that Hagger separate the official trial for the English team in a month's time. She has done more than enough to gain both Commonwealth and European selection.

That she manages all of the training necessary to achieve four personal bests out of seven events last weekend is meritorious enough, but she also fits into a 30-hour working week.

When one considers, in this context, that she has been told that the heptathletes do not qualify to be part of the British Athletics Promotion Unit subvention package, which ensures most domestic athletes get payment commensurate with their efforts, then that is an insult, not only to Hagger and Simpson, but also to the other four women, who all managed personal best scores in a marvellous weekend for British athletics.

MOTORCYCLING

Spencer keeps the world guessing

By Michael Scott

The question of whether Freddie Spencer, the world champion, has given up racing is a hot topic at the moment.

Spencer, 250cc and 500cc champion last year, has yet to score in 1986. He retired from the Spanish Grand Prix while in a commanding lead, suffering from tendonitis in his right wrist.

The problem has persisted, and Spencer, from Shrewsbury, Louisiana, missed the Italian race in the hope that massage treatment might help him gain fitness in time for next Sunday's German Grand Prix. If not, he will need an operation, and could be out for at least six weeks, missing all but three of 11 races.

However, Spencer's race attendance in the past has been erratic; he has shown himself more interested in championships than individual wins. Paddock speculation at Monza favoured the idea that Spencer would not return. He was not available for comment yesterday.

Already ranked with such outstanding names as Giacomo Agostini and Mike Hailwood, Spencer has nothing left to prove, and may even be bored. He has said: "I do not see myself racing into my late 20s." He will be 26 in December this year.

His departure would cast a long shadow. It would redouble the pressure on his team-mate, the British-based Australian, Wayne Gardner. In only his second full season, Gardner had hoped to equal another year's success. "Honda have said there is no extra pressure, but obviously I want to do the best I can, especially with Freddie away," he said. Gardner won in Spain, but a start line collision in Italy put him out of the race.

It also puts Honda in a spot. Having lost the talented Roko Mamola, they are not short of troops. It is expected the Frenchman, Raymond Roche, will be given the latest V-4 Honda next week.

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Laudrup may be used in deeper role

Surprisingly beaten by Norway, Denmark, Scotland's first opponents in Mexico, may think again about their new tactical plan. Sapp Frontek, their manager, wants to play Michael Laudrup of Juventus in a deeper role, enabling the more robust and "braver" Berggreen, who has just joined Roma from Pisa, to play in the penalty area.

In Italian football, Laudrup has earned the reputation of a gifted player who disappears when the going gets tough.

There seems every chance that Berggreen's Roma will be thrown out of next season's UEFA Cup, at an estimated loss in receipts of £2.5 million. The three-man committee set up by UEFA, consisting of a Portuguese, an American and a Swiss, has recommended that Roma's president, Senator Dino Viola, be brought before the disciplinary sub-committee, having admitted to a hundred million lire to intermediaries to bribe Vantrot, the French referee of the Roma-Dundee

WORLD FOOTBALL

Brian Glanville

United European Cup semi-final of 1986. Vantrot never saw a line of the intermediaries, simply walked off with the money.

In Italy, Viola was found guilty by the Italian Federation, but got off with a slap on the wrist because of an absurd rule which states that any culpable act be punished by the end of the year following the season in which it occurred.

UEFA have no such rules; nor will they take the case Italian view that Roma as a club are not responsible for Viola's transgression. If he goes down (and it seems inevitable since the Italian Federation have found him guilty), will the case go to appeals, then to the Court of Arbitration for Sport.

In the continuing fixed odds betting investigation by Turin

magistrates, the plot thickens daily. Bari, the club for whom Paul Rideout and Gordon Cowan play, are under investigation with foulsmen drawn this season against Pisa, and two drawn last season against Padova. Their popular general manager, Franco Janich, has to explain several tapped telephone calls.

Rideout, meanwhile, looks unlikely to be bought by Torino, who are keen to sign him. He is marked: "I know him very little, and one has to decide very carefully whether one should spend billions on someone who is relatively unknown."

Pre-World Cup injuries and withdrawals continue to beset the various teams. Having lost their fine right winger, Antonio Alzamendi, who broke a leg playing a friendly for Bogota against Millonarios, the Argentine will miss the opening of the equally talented, little Aguilera.

Portugal, who play England in

Montevideo, will be without one of their best defenders, the Benfica full back, Veloso, who has withdrawn from the squad. Veloso will be missed, but injured, but his club colleague, Bento, Portugal's goalkeeper, now says that Veloso recently failed a dope test.

As for Iraq, who have just changed their manager again and resigned their president, who has resigned, two of their forwards, Ali Hussein and Nahaid Arid, are most doubtful. Each hurt his right leg in training, soon after he missed a crucial goal in the 1978 World Cup in Buenos Aires against Argentina. He has recently had an operation on his back, and is feeling the consequences.

The Hungarians are worried about Tibor Nyilasi, the tall, lean attacker, who was sent off in the 1978 World Cup in Buenos Aires against Argentina. He has recently had an operation on his back, and is feeling the consequences.

As for Brazil, casualties abound. Only on Friday will their manager, Tele Santeiro, announce his 22 men. Zico, Cerezo, Edinho and Dirceu are all causing worrying injuries.

Though the West Germans are delighted with the return from a long absence through injury of Rudi Voller, the centre forward who missed most of the season, they are perturbed by the condition of Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, whom Voller says he misses greatly. Rummenigge, who caused such turmoil by insisting on playing in the 1982 World Cup final while clearly unfit, says he will recover from his pulled muscle. But at the moment, he does not dare to sprint.

● Brian Glanville is Football Correspondent of the Sunday Times.

World rugby at the crossroads

Before the end of this month England will announce the party of 40 to 50 players to prepare for next year's inaugural world tournament, an event which underlines as much as any other the crossroads at which world rugby has now reached.

The tournament represents an open door to countries which hitherto have played little direct part in world affairs. It is an open door too to commercialism and a challenge to amateurism, which is shivering at the prospect of being overtaken by South Africa should that country be set adrift by its peers on the International Board.

It will also offer straightforwardly the usual mixture of virtues and vices which have become commonplace in the British game: poorly worded laws have led to ill-received playing interpretations; violence on the field to court actions, reaction by referees and counter-action by players.

What of the devotion of the unrecognized hundreds who teach mini-rugby to a number of schools and clubs (a report reached me this month from the Yorkshire Schools Sports Federation, whose secretary, Dick Esdall, emphasizes the "thousands of school masters and mistresses who are totally dedicated to their children in one way or another") who encourage women's rugby?

Perhaps we like our success stories on the heroic scale; if so, heroism has been in limited supply in Britain. Too many players, too little imagination, no obvious signs that things will get better, professional critical standards applied to what remains an amateur game. Yet the little shoots of hope remain, popping up their green heads

of the fun of watching Jonathan Davies playing for North or Wales, of starting, however vicariously, in the unbeaten season of Stannon, triple champion of Munster, of Bangor winning the Ulster Cup in their centenary season, of Hawick and Bath maintaining their command on the club game in Scotland and England, and the immensely talented Mark Ring returning from a horrid injury to help Cardiff to another Welsh Cup?

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FINAL TABLES FOR 1985-86 SEASON

Table with 4 columns: Division, Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes First, Second, Third, and Fourth divisions.

Scottish premier division

Table with 4 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes Celtic, Dundee, Aberdeen, Rangers, Hearts, Motherwell, Dundee United, St Johnstone, Hibernian, Kilmarnock, East Fife, Livingston, Perth, Brechin City, Clydebank, Hamilton, Falkirk, Inverness, Stirling Albion, Greenock Morton, Alloa Athletic.

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Table with 4 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes Hamilton, Falkirk, Kilmarnock, East Fife, Livingston, Perth, Brechin City, Clydebank, Greenock Morton, Alloa Athletic.

Scottish second division

Table with 4 columns: Team, P, W, D, L, F, A, Pts. Includes Hamilton, Falkirk, Kilmarnock, East Fife, Livingston, Perth, Brechin City, Clydebank, Greenock Morton, Alloa Athletic.

David Hands Rugby Correspondent

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins. Breakfast Time with Frank...

TV-AM 8.15 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon...



Gordon Jackson in Meet Mr Lucifer, Channel 4, 3.00pm

MEET MR LUCIFER (Channel 4, 3.00pm) is a largely forgotten Ealing comedy that has been rediscovered...

CHOICE Stanley Holloway plays the Democritus of a television who talks through a trap door...

Peter Wyntark Simon Wessant and Anna's former Chancellor, Bruno Kresky...

Radio 2 On medium wave, See Radio 1 for VHF variations. News on the hour...

Radio 4 On long wave, VHF variations at 5.55 Shipping, 6.00 News Briefing...

Radio 3 On medium wave, VHF variations at 6.00 Ceefax, 6.15 News...

Radio 5 On long wave, VHF variations at 5.55 Shipping, 6.00 News Briefing...

Radio 2 On medium wave, See Radio 1 for VHF variations. News on the hour...

Radio 1 On medium wave, VHF variations at 6.00 Ceefax, 6.15 News...

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Radio 3 On medium wave, VHF variations at 6.00 Ceefax, 6.15 News...

ENTERTAINMENTS CONCERTS BARBICAN ARTS CENTRE 19.00-20.00. THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 01.00-02.00...

THEATRES ADELPHI 19.00-20.00. THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 19.00-20.00. THEATRE ROYAL 19.00-20.00...

COMEDY OF THE YEAR LAURENCE OLIVIER. THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA. THE HIT MUSICIAN...

ART GALLERIES MALL GALLERIES. THEATRE OF COMEDY. THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY...

WORLD SERVICE 6.00 Newsweek, 6.30 Countdown, 7.00 News, 7.30 Today, 8.00 News, 8.30 Today...

SPORT

Navratilova joins Graf's victims

Steffi Graf beat Martina Navratilova 6-2, 6-3 in 65 minutes in the singles final of the German women's championships here yesterday. This means that Miss Graf has now won four professional tournaments in a row, having never won any before, and, in the process, has beaten both Chris Lloyd and Miss Navratilova for the first time.

During this astonishing run of success Miss Graf, ranked third in the world, has also beaten the two players ranked immediately below her: Claudia Kohde-Kilsch and Hana Mandlikova. With the reservation that Miss Mandlikova's fickle artistry can burst into an all-consuming flame at almost any time, Miss Graf must be recognized as the most threatening challenger to the Lloyd-Navratilova hegemony since the prime of Tracy Austin.

Still a month short of her 17th birthday, Miss Graf took up tennis at the age of four when her father, who has his own tennis school, gave her a sawn-off racket. She has been playing almost full time since she was 13 and has done so well that academic studies have gradually receded into the background. She is still

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, West Berlin

coached by her father. Her home town, near Heidelberg, is not far from Boris Becker's. The final here was played on a public holiday and the occasion could hardly have been more beautifully exciting. It was beautiful because the courts are tucked into the Grunewald, a wonderland of tall trees and scattered lakes, and sunshine-painted scene in colours of gold. It was exciting because, in addition to nationwide television coverage, the centre court was packed to its 5,000 capacity as everyone knew that Miss Graf had at least an even chance.

That "even chance" needs explaining. Miss Navratilova has won 13 grand slam singles titles and had never lost more than five games to Miss Graf in their three previous matches. But Miss Graf is "on a roll" as they say, and yesterday she was playing on her best surface, shale, which also happens to be Miss Navratilova's worst. To some extent Miss Navratilova has used this tournament to brush up her shale-court expertise in readiness for the French championships, which begin a week hence.

That said, it must instantly be added that Miss

Navratilova is one of the great players of the game's history, has no tolerance whatever for defeat, and that both factors were evident yesterday in a performance that, except for the outcome, must have given her cause for satisfaction. The simple truth is that, on this particular surface on this particular occasion, Miss Graf was too good for her.

This was a remarkably impressive final, in both its technical skills and its dramatic shifts. The first game lasted almost seven minutes and was dazzling in its shot-making. Miss Navratilova had four break points in that game but failed to win one and for a few minutes after that was mentally on her heels and made a series of unforced errors.

Miss Graf was hitting to such a hold length, on both flanks, that Miss Navratilova seldom had a chance to get to the net. Given a short return, Miss Graf hurled herself into cross-court forehands with such violence that even Miss Navratilova, who is well-built, seemed to sway in the draught.

From 1-4 down Miss Navratilova began to play well. She was working hard, too. But Miss Graf had her on the hook and kept her there

long enough to land the first set. It became clear that Miss Graf was much more than a smart baseliner with a formidable forehand. She sometimes went to the net and showed much competence there.

The beginning of the second set was an absorbing test of Miss Graf's competitive nerve. She began to hit a few backhands into the top of the net or, seeking a larger margin of safety, lifted the ball beyond the baseline or into the path of Miss Navratilova's volleys. Miss Navratilova notices things like that. She peppered Miss Graf's backhand and was soon 3-1 up.

But Miss Graf never lost confidence, even in her backhand and it was a glorious backhand down the line that took her to 2-3 and launched her on a run of five consecutive games for the match. Suddenly aware that Miss Graf's backhand was working again, that the crack in the wall had been repaired, Miss Navratilova became visually and audibly frustrated. It must have broken her heart when Miss Graf even beat her in a volleying exchange.



Steffi Graf on her way to victory over Martina Navratilova in the German final yesterday

Taxing a cricket writer's mind

By John Woodcock Cricket Correspondent

When I became Cricket Correspondent of *The Times*, Ian Botham was not even a twinkle in his father's eye. And the only remotely social issue that I can recall which exercised our minds was whether it would be wise to send Len Hutton, a professional cricketer, to Australia as England's captain in the winter of 1954-55. In the end, after much discussion, a single vote gained Hutton the honour.

If the tempo at which the first-class game was being played was beginning to cause concern, like the increase in "foot-dragging" and leg-side bowling, those were cricketing matters. One spent the days, usually six a week, writing about the game itself, not awaiting, as now, the next adjudication from Lords. There was no question of the executive committee of the Test and County Cricket Board seeking the relative privacy of a London hotel to avoid the attention of the media. Apart from anything else, the TCCB was not yet in existence.

More time spent on discipline

By the end of the 50s the "Wardle Affair" had taken us away from the cricket; but only for a single day in August. It had to do with articles written by Johnny Wardle in the *Daily Mail* and ended in his invitation to tour Australia that winter being withdrawn.

By the late 60s, disciplinary committees were beginning to be kept busier. In August 1967 Brian Close lost the England captaincy not long after being "seriously censured" for time-wasting tactics while leading Yorkshire against Warwickshire at Edgbaston.

A few weeks earlier, as a disciplinary measure, Geoff Boycott had been dropped from one Test match for batting too slowly while making 246 not out against India at Headingley, his own highest Test score and still the largest ever made for England against India. Two years later, Tom Graveney was banned for three Test matches following "a serious breach of discipline". He disobeyed an explicit instruction not to go off on the Sunday of the first Test match against the West Indies at Old Trafford - in which, in his only innings, he scored 75 - to play in a game run for his own benefit at Leton. In reaching their decision, the TCCB "gave full consideration to Graveney's long and outstanding contribution to English cricket". Then 42, he never got back into the England side.

By now, first of all with D'Oliveira and South Africa, politics had begun to play an increasing part in the world of cricket, and in 1977, with Mr. Packer's descent upon the fold, came the end of the Cricket Correspondent's life as I had first known it. It became then as much a matter of studying the law as it is now of being familiar with the jargon of illegal substances, and the consequences of apartheid.

If Botham is eventually debarred, he will be joining a growing list of cricketers who have been or indeed are, though the reason will, of course, be a new one.

Verdicts reveal the generation

Botham's colleagues and contemporaries are rallying round him. "What he does off the field is his own business," says Graham Gooch. "Ian is a part of the team and family of Somerset, and we don't intend to turn him away," said his county captain, Peter Roebuck. From the burden of any comments made, it would be easy enough, without being acquainted with whoever made them, to know from which generation he comes. "He must not be allowed to get away with it," said Denis Compton. "It is a serious business," said Sir Leonard Hutton. "He is not the only one in international cricket using drugs," said Tony Greig. Those who sat in judgement yesterday, the executive of the TCCB - that is assuming they all arrived - were Raman Sabnis Row (chairman of the board and therefore of the executive) and D. Insole, C.R.M. Atkinson, B. Coleman and A. Steven, chairman of the board's cricket, discipline, marketing and finance committees respectively; and the three elected members, C.S. Rhoades (chairman of Lancashire), A.C. Smith (secretary of Warwickshire and shortly to become chief executive of the board), and F.M. Turner (Secretary of Leicestershire). P.B.H. May, chairman of the England selectors, was also co-opted.

England may call up another Robson and another Hodge

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Colorado Springs

The first black clouds have appeared on England's horizon. After successive and increasingly significant victories over the Air Force, 4-1, and Mexico, 3-0, the outlook was beginning to look suspiciously bright anyway. Something had to go wrong. For Hodge and particularly for Bailey, it now has.

Both of them are injured and are in danger of being sent home. Unless they recover and confirm their fitness within the next 48 hours, they will fly eastwards rather than north-west to Vancouver, where England are to complete their programme of practice matches against Canada on Saturday.

Bobby Robson must announce his official World Cup party of 22 on Friday, and there is no room for sentiment on his list. "It is sad for them and for me," he said, "but, unless they are at least 80 per cent fit and the prognosis is good, I cannot afford to take a gamble on them."

Hodge, who twisted an ankle against Scotland last month, suffered a recurrence of the problem after playing against the Air Force nine days ago. He has since performed for only a quarter of an hour against the South Koreans. Unhappy about even training, he is said to be no more than "50 per cent".

As there is neither any swelling nor any discoloration around the damaged area, the injury, though painful, is mysterious. The team doctor, Vernon Edwards, has advised him to "have a crack", to end his period of rest and to exercise, if not at full stretch. There is substantial concern over Hodge, because of his role. He is in the party as cover for the captain, Bryan Robson, who confirmed during his 70-minute performance against Mexico in Los Angeles on Saturday that he is clearly short of full fitness as well.

His sharpness, dulled during his inactivity towards the

end of the domestic season and here so far, will be improved, but only gradually. After suffering from a hamstring pull, an Achilles tendon strain and two dislocations of the right shoulder, he remains relatively fragile, and England's manager can scarcely take a risk with the star and his understudy.

"He has lost his touch, but I've got a lot of faith in him," Bobby Robson said of his namesake. "Because of his stature and influence, he means a lot to us. Every time he goes into a hairy situation, I look away and close my eyes."

More football, Page 38



Report is 'ludicrous nonsense'

The Duke of Edinburgh was urged yesterday not to worry about a parliamentary committee attack on the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

Denis Howell, the shadow Minister for Sport, denounced it as "ludicrous nonsense".

Mr Howell was speaking at the annual meeting of the CCPR in London after a message from the Duke, its president, had been read deprecating the independent organization. Worried about the environment committee's call for an end to the CCPR's public funding of £300,000 a year, he said: "In any investigation of this sort I think it is a mistake to ignore principles and history."

"This is a democratic country and I believe it is a matter of principle that those involved in the administration of their sports should be able to express their views and opinions in their own forum. That is the primary purpose of the CCPR. It also serves as a source of ideas and initiatives. This is because the CCPR is the only organization which brings together the collective expertise of sports bodies through its specialist divisions."

The Duke added: "The way sport has developed in this country is a matter of history, and it is really quite impossible to attempt to wipe it all out and start again."

Mr Howell said: "It is the most ludicrous select committee report in my 31 years in Parliament. You should not bother too much about this load of old nonsense. Leave it to the Government to deal with it, by chance, it comes to the floor of the House, which I doubt very strongly."

Keith Mitchell, the chairman of the CCPR, claimed that sections of the Sports Council appeared determined to restrict the role of the CCPR. "We shall resist attempts to break us," he said.

Edgbaston today as cricket's contribution to Sport Aid. It is an imaginative fixture, in keeping with the concept of a world-wide campaign. A capacity crowd is expected to help raise more than £150,000 for famine relief in Africa.

Marshall withdrew after a bout of influenza, West Indies will also be without Haynes, their experienced opening batsman, who was not able to obtain his release from his league club, Guisborough. These two absentees undoubtedly narrow the gap between the teams but, overall, West Indies seem better equipped in most departments than the Rest.

It should, however, be a close match. David Gower,

Food for thought as West Indies take on the world



Viv Richards leads his all-conquering West Indies side against a Rest of the World XI at Edgbaston today as cricket's contribution to Sport Aid. It is an imaginative fixture, in keeping with the concept of a world-wide campaign. A capacity crowd is expected to help raise more than £150,000 for famine relief in Africa.

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Edgbaston teams

WEST INDIES (from 1-11): V A Richards, C G Greenidge, R B Richardson, H A Gomes, J Garner, B Patterson, T R O'Connell (wicket-keeper), C H Lloyd, M A Holding, E A Bishop, A L Logie, A H Gray, C A Welsh.

REST OF THE WORLD XI: D I Gower, S M Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, R J Shastri, B F Davidson, Imran Khan, J Botham, C E B Rice, F R Attmeyer, P R Dowling, J R Alderman.

Umpires: J A Jameson and R Julian.

Richardson, son of the former England cricketer Peter Richardson. They scored 76 and 78 respectively.

Wood's score gave him a share of the individual first-round lead, with George Patterson of the North Berwick High School, Scotland, and Kredrik Almskou of Sweden.

Scotland were in third place on 248 with Ireland sharing fourth place with Germany, from the record entry of ten teams.

LEADING SCORES: 228: England (Tonbridge School), 228: Sweden, 248: Scotland (North Berwick High School), 248: Ireland (Armagh College of Further Education).

Saronni in the pink

Avezzano, Italy (AP) - Franco Chioccioli outpointed his countryman, Stefano Colage, and Switzerland's Niki Rutimann at the finish line here to win the yesterday's 100-mile eighth stage of the Tour of Italy cycle race in 4hr 13min 0sec. Another Italian, Giuseppe Saronni, who finished a few seconds behind the winner, retained the pink jersey of overall leader for the third consecutive day.

Saronni, who has won this event twice before, says that he is "confident" on another victory. Today's ninth stage includes a difficult climb of the Terminillo mountain on the way to Rieti, but Saronni is admirably equipped to deal with this challenge.

Results, page 37

Belfast fail

Belfast YMCA could only take sixth place in the Men's European Club Hockey Championship at Utrecht yesterday after being beaten 5-3 by Royal Uccle, of Belgium. The tournament was won by Kampong (Utrecht) who defeated the West German side, Uhlenhorst 2-1 in the final.

Women's report, page 38

SPORT IN BRIEF

Laing defence

Tony Laing, who beat Clinton McKenzie on points to win the British light welterweight title on May 7, must defend his title against another Tony McKenzie by September 30. Contracts for Laing's first defence must reach the British Boxing Board of Control (BBBC) by 12.0 noon on May 30. The same BBBC deadline applies to Sammy Reason, who must make his first defence of his British cruiserweight against Andy Straughn, a winner of three successive ABA light-heavyweight titles.

Liberty win

New York (AP) - Eric Loizeau and his crewman, Patrick Tabary, sailing the catamaran, Roger and Gallet, finished first in the transatlantic Liberty Race early yesterday morning, unaware until nearly the end of the crossing that they had been ahead for most of the 15-day crossing after having suffered sail and cockpit damage as well as radio failure. The 76-ft vessel was brought across the finish line in front of the Statue of Liberty at 1:26 am (0526 GMT). The 2,400-mile race, for a prize of \$150,000 (about £25,000), is part of the Statue of Liberty centennial celebrations.

England in the lead

Tonbridge School gave England a seven-shot lead after the first round of the Golf Foundation schools team championship international final at Sunningdale yesterday.

All three of their players, led by David Wood, broke 80 and the England total of 229 gave them a comfortable lead over Sweden, who started as favourites for the title.

Wood was well supported by Duncan Ellis, whose brother is the Cambridge University golf captain, and Edward

Richardson, son of the former England cricketer Peter Richardson. They scored 76 and 78 respectively.

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GOLF

More golf, Page 38

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